The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Sue Murphy Relief Bill.

Private Bill Day in the House.

Debate on the Jenckes Civil Service Bill.

Comprehensive Statement Showing the Financial Condition of the Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The following comprehensive statement of receipts, estimates, expenditures, and other matters bearing upon the financial condition of the government, has been compiled from official data and furnished to the House Committee on Appropriations, by Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will be found of interest and value:

Deficiency called for in Nov., 1867	$15,[illegible]
Deficiency asked for in Dec., 1868	21,[illegible]
December [illegible], the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, at	$373,000,000
Dec., 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter are $105,[illegible], and estimates the amount needed for the remaining three quarters of the year at $281,000,000, making a total, including interest and deficiencies, of	$[illegible]

Expenditures, 1868-69.

Appropriations actually made	$130,715,070.17
Permanent do required, estimated	85,460,000.00
Interest account	129,578,078.50
Purchase money for Alaska	7,200,000.00
Deficiencies asked for	21,245,151.09
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	24,669,184.38
Total expenditures for fiscal year	$399,076,484 25

Revenues for 1868-69.

Actual receipts for first quarter	$95,392,868.77
Estimate of Secretary of Treasury for remaining three quarters	246,000,000.00
Total by Secretary's estimate	$341,392,868.77
Special Commissioner's estimate	336,000,000.00

Expenditures, 1869-70.

Appropriations asked for	$153,014,011.74
Permanent appropriations required, estimated	10,629,000.00
Interest account	134,680,676.00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	5,636,312.26
Total	$303,[illegible]

This figure gives all that is asked for, and there is reason to believe that the Committee on Appropriations will reduce the amount given to at least $290,000,000.

Revenues, 1869-70.

Secretary of Treasury estimates	$327,000,000
Special Commissioner estimates	365,000,000

The following figures give the total expenditures of the government for the last three fiscal years, with the estimates of the Secretary for the present and next fiscal years:

1865-6	$520,000,000
1866-7	346,730,000
1867-8	377,340,000
1868-9	336,000,000
1869-70	303,000,000

It should be said that $43,476,[illegible] of the expenditure for 1867-8 was for bounties.

The following tables show the expenditures and receipts of the government for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year ending next June:

Revenues.

	July to Oct.	Oct. to Jan.
Internal Revenue	$38,735,883 08	$34,184,9[illegible]
Customs	49,676,594.67	40,000,000 est
Lands	714,895.05	500,000 "
Direct tax	15,536 02	
Miscellaneous	6,949,979.97	7,833,096
Totals	$95,192,862.97	$82,507,012

Expenditures.

Civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$21,327,106.33	$10,919,060 85
Interior—pensions & Indians	11,358,647.70	5,043,122.98
War and bounties	27,219,117 03	23,918,873.39
Navy	5,604,785.33	6,102,378 60
Int. on public debt	38,748,514 37	26,977,879.33
Total	$105,152,470.75	$72,867,314.85
Less repayments		500,000.00
		$71,867,314.75

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Senate, during the morning hour, was mostly engaged on District business. The only measure passed was one legislating out of office Colonel O'Brien, Register of Deeds, one of Mr. Johnson's appointees, who came out for Grant directly after the October elections. The rest of the day was chiefly occupied with Sue Murphy's case, on which no vote was reached. As this involves the whole question of paying damage for property of Southern loyalists destroyed during the war, there is a good deal of interest in the debate. The principal speakers to-day were Hendricks for and Conkling against the bill. The lady is an attentive listener in the galleries every day. It was thought in the morning the case would be finished to-night. Mr. Howe, who has it in charge, objected to adjournment to Monday, saying that at the rate discussion went on he was not at all sure he should live long enough to see it ended. Some days of next week are likely to be occupied with the measure. Just before adjournment a discussion sprung up on a bill to remove disabilities from a couple of North Carolina gentlemen, during which Mr. Fessenden said said he was in favor of a pretty liberal course of proceedure in these matters, after which the bill passed, and adjournment took place to Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House was occupied during the morning hours with private bills, and then went into Committee of the Whole for general debate. General Logan got the floor and delivered his speech on the Civil Service bill. He took strong grounds against the measure as inexpedient and unsuited to the genius of our institutions. After he had finished, there was some running discussion, in which Mr. Jenckes defended his bill, and Shellabarger indicated opposition, at least to some of its features. Adjournment then, by a vote of 86 to 73, took place till Monday, when the Appropriation bill comes up.

THE BILL TO REGULATE THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON,

brought in this morning by Senator Spencer, of Alabama, furnishes an admirable specimen of the ideas of a certain class of the new Southern Congressmen. It is in seven long and crude sections, and provides that from the first of next July all the cotton grown in the United States when delivered at any railroad station or on any steamboat sailing for New York, shall be bought by the government through the Secretary of the Treasury at twenty cents per pound for upland and thirty cents for sea island; that the parties thus selling to the government shall be exempt from all taxes except on income; that persons who sell to private firms shall pay five cents per pound on all such sales; that government payments shall be made in currency; that the cotton so bought by the government shall not be sold, except at an advance of at least five cents per pound; that manufacturers shall have a drawback of two cents, and that all this grand scheme shall be carried out through the Internal Revenue Bureau.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Vice President Wade has received the records of the electoral votes of all the States which voted for President at the November election, except three—California, Oregon and Nevada. The messenger from California died on the Isthmus, while en route to Washington; but previous to his decease, he gave a power of attorney to a person to bear the records to this city. But it is said that no such transfer of power is allowed, and that a new messenger must be sent by the Electors in California. The messenger from Oregon is on his way, but is temporarily delayed by the snow and the suspension of travel. He telegraphs that he will be here by the 12th instant. The Nevada messenger has started for the capital, but has not been heard from. It has been stated that a fine of $1,000 is imposed by law on all messengers failing to reach here with the ballots, but this is not the case. Such a fine is imposed only when a messenger accepts the appointment, and then, without sufficient cause, neglects or refuses to comply with the duties. It is not unlikely that a question may arise whether the vote of Arkansas shall be counted. It appears that of the successful Republican electoral ticket, Mr. Faralay died, and others, Messrs. Gray, Snyder and Hadley, members of the Legislature, and Colonel Stevenson, the Judge of a Circuit Court, could not act without vacating their offices. The Legislature, however, being in session, elected Messrs. L. J. [illegible], H. L. Rice, Hagan Green, E. G. Punt[illegible] and H. Lowe Harrison, who met, and in a [illegible] manner cast the vote of Arkansas for Grant and Colfax.

RANDALL'S REPORT ON THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster-General Randall has made his supplementary report. He says the telegraph lines, under government control, would be much more serviceable and cheaper. He recommends the passage of an act incorporating a company which shall construct telegraph lines along all postal routes, and contract with the Postmaster General to deliver messages at a low fixed rate. It is recommended that at present the rates average [illegible] cent per word for all distances not exceeding [illegible] miles, and five cents for every five hundred beyond that distance. These rates are to be [illegible] in the act of Congress, but the Postmaster General is to have the power of reducing them whenever the profits exceed two per cent of the company's capital, which is to be limited to $[illegible] per mile. This provision is intended to prevent the inflation of capital. Mr. Randall is very severe on the present management of the telegraph. He calls it an injurious monopoly. He opposes the establishment of any telegraph lines by the government, and [illegible] Congress to establish a general system [illegible].

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Advices from Alabama represent that affairs in that State continue in a deplorable condition, and that murders of Union men for voting for [illegible] continue to be of almost daily occurrence. Several leading Republicans near Huntsville have been warned to leave the State by a member of the Ku-Klux organization, or be summarily dealt with at an early day. General Grant's attention has been called to this condition of affairs, and it is expected that he will give the necessary orders to the military to arrest all violations of the law, it being represented that the civil authorities are unable to afford protection to Union men.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

It is doubtful if the Senate Committee on the Judiciary will report on the cases of Messrs. Hill and Miller, Senators elect of Georgia, before [illegible] action is had relative to the measures now [illegible] Congress, looking to the repeal of the law admitting that State, and reducing it to a Provisional Government. The House Reconstruction Committee, yesterday, resumed the investigation of affairs in Georgia.

[illegible]

mission to report with the understanding that the committee do not concur with the sentiments of the resolution.

SMYTHE'S CHANCES FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Henry A. Smythe is endeavoring to have the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reconsider their action, whereby they reported adversely to his confirmation as Minister to Russia. It is probable they will do so, and then again report against him as before.

NAVAL MACHINERY EXEMPTED FROM TAX.

The House passed the Senate bill exempting naval machinery for the government from internal revenue tax, with an amendment providing that the tax which had accrued prior to April 1, 1868, shall not be included, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE ON THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President will reply to the resolution of the Senate calling on him for a copy of his Amnesty Proclamation, and the authority by which it was issued, by submitting a special message defending his constitutional right to grant pardon before conviction is unquestionable; that it has been the practice of previous Executives, and has been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court and other local tribunals.

CHEAP RATES OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

A memorial, signed by hundreds of members of Parliament, has been presented to Reverdy Johnson requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt a system of postage between the United States and Great Britain; the London Times prints the memorial and comments favorably thereon. This is gratifying to Postmaster General Randall, who favors cheap rates of international postage. In negotiating the present postal convention with Great Britain, which went into operation on the 1st of January, the United States proposed and urged a further reduction of the international letter rate of postage, but without success; the British office declining any reduction. Important reductions of postage to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, amounting to about one-half the rates previously charged, have been made by recent postal conventions with those countries, and Postmaster General Randall is ready and anxious to further reduce the present rates of postage to the lowest practicable standard. The Members of Parliament and the British public who favor this important postal reform should therefore memorialize their own government on the subject, as the opposition of the British Post Office to a further rate of postage is the only obstacle.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered printed.

Mr. PATTERSON, of N. H., introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of cotton in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANT.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back without amendment the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

CLAIMS.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill amending the act of July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Committee of Claims, which was referred to the Court on the Judiciary. It provides for payment to the citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said acts of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the army.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

On motion of Mr. THAYER the bill to confirm the title of certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

THE SUE MURPHY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Ala., came up.

A long debate followed but no action was taken.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill for the relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Phelps, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, to the call of Committees for bills of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. Ferry, from the Post Office Committee, of the 18th of December last, to allow Louis D. Smith, Postmaster of Ionia, Michigan, credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1,[illegible]. After considerable discussion the bill passed.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to E. B. Hodge, on a mail contract. Passed. Also, a bill allowing compensation to H. S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. John's, Mich., for money stolen from him belonging to the Post Office. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, one a clerk and the other a reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a law amending the second section of the law of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, so as to extend its provisions to the manufacture of naval machinery for government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to the 1st of April, 1868. After a brief explanation the bill passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the Naval Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. BROOKS reserved the right of making points of order on the various sections of the bill.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. HULBURD, of N. Y., in the chair.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenck's civil service bill, discussing the whole matter, and declaring that he desired the business of this government to be discharged with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and despatch, and upon the principle of scrupulous economy, and that the employés shall receive such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practicable measure to bring about such reform, but he was opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office, a system so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the [illegible] on the constitution. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power not liable to their decision. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy which, once established by law, would result in two schools in this country, one for military and the other for civil education, which schools would monopolize all avenues of approach to the government, and might, in the event of another war, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this government might be preserved in form and in name, to see that the law should never again adopt another code that would make men less free.

Mr. JENCKES replied that the keynote of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created offices with a life tenure and therefore should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent of an office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words it proposed that every person in the service of the government, should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, saying it merely provided the means of knowledge for the President, and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The general debate being closed, the Military Academy Appropriation bill was then considered and ordered reported to the House. It appropriates $[illegible].

The committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

GENERAL POLITICS.

The House, at 2:40, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, on the President's message of 1867, and was addressed by Mr. BOYER in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to the speech of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, before the recess.

ADJOURNMENT.

The committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

OHIO.

Burglary at Springfield—Fatal Accidents—Arrest of a Bogus Revenue Collector.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 7.

A millinery shop was burglarized here last night. Loss about $800.

In Xenia, yesterday, an old man was driving a dray, when his animal became frightened and ran away. He was thrown out, and his head crushed against a tree, killing him instantly.

In Marysville a boy was fatally killed by a horse.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 8.

Mr. Arnold, Deputy Marshal of this place, captured yesterday, at Columbiana, one J. R. Burnet, who has been passing himself off as a United States Revenue Collector, and has been operating extensively throughout this part of the country the last two weeks, collecting considerable sums of money. He was taken to Cleveland to-day.

BLOOMINGTON.

Burning of a Grain Elevator.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 8.

The grain elevator and warehouse in the western part of the city, occupied and owned by Mr. D. S. Sweeney, a large grain and lumber dealer of this city, was discovered on fire about half past eight, this evening. Engines were on the spot as promptly as possible, but owing to the muddy condition of the streets, which retarded their progress, and the prevalence of a strong south wind, did not reach the fire in time to do any good, and the elevator burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated in the second story over the engine room. Cause unknown. Loss not yet ascertained.

Weather mild and cloudy; strong southwest wind.

INDIANA.

Fatal Encounter at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 8.

A fatal fight took place last night at a spelling school at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, twelve miles from here, between two young men named Geo. Haines and Geo. Barbour. Some difficulty had occurred, a night or two before, between the young men, and they had arranged to meet and fight it out last night. Haines knocked Barbour down and stabbed him, the knife entering his heart, killing him almost instantly. Haines has made his escape, but the officers are on his track. Barbour had been but a short time married. Haines' brother has been arrested as a participant.

Disaster on Long Island Sound.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Newport steamer Old Colony, when opposite Executioner's Rocks, in the Sound, about 6 o'clock last evening, ran into a schooner loaded with gravel bound to this city. The bowsprit of the schooner was broken and two of the crew in their fright leaped overboard and were drowned. The steamer lowered two boats, the first of which was swamped. The other took three men to the schooner, who succeeded in working her into Glen Cove.

The Rochester Disaster.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—Thus far but eight persons died in consequence of the falling of a school house floor on Wednesday night, and nearly fifty were wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried. One funeral held for all. The Coroner's investigation shows that the cause of the accident was neglect to put a stone cap of full size on a brick pier in the cellar.

A Hay Train on Fire.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 8.—Nine car loads of hay, attached to a freight train from Millstone, caught fire on the Jersey Road near here last night. Four cars were destroyed and otherwise damaged. The trains were all delayed until 4 o'clock this morning, except the Cincinnati Express from New York.

Episcopalianism.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, last night, refused by a unanimous vote, to sign testimonials for Rev. Dr. Doane, recently elected Bishop of the new diocese of Albany, New York.

Scenes at a New Jersey Hanging.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—It is stated that in the execution of Wooley, at Freehold, New Jersey, yesterday, a large number of well-dressed women were present to witness the execution, and while the wretch was still hanging a crowd of school children were admitted to see the spectacle.

Fatal Result of a Stabbing Case.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 8.—[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The House Standing Committees Announced.

Joint Resolution Adopted Providing for Official Reports of Proceedings.

The Senatorial Contest in Missouri.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The tenth biennial reports of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Illinois Institute for the Education of the Blind, was laid before the General Assembly to-day. It shows a satisfactory condition of affairs in that institution.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees state that in view of the constantly growing claims upon the institution, the usual annual allowance of $20,000 for current expenses, is inadequate to the purpose; and also that the buildings require enlargement, in order to realize the full advantage of its educational system to the pupils, experience having proved that they are too circumscribed in space by the present buildings.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good during the past year, a fact which holds good among all the State institutions at Jacksonville, and their deportment has generally been unexceptionable. Under the guidance of Dr. and Mrs. Rhoads, says the report of the Trustees, by the efficient corps of teachers, and by the "blessing of God, we are enabled to report that the progress of the pupils of the institution, in their respective literary studies, and in music, has, since our last report, been equal to, and probably superior, to any former period in the history of the institution."

The Trustees' report also says that the sum allowed for the repair of the building is entirely insufficient, and many repairs and improvements are necessary, including the building of heating furnaces, and the furnishing of a sufficient water supply.

The report refers to the difficulty existing with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, in reference to the right of way through the grounds of the institution, and submits the question to the attention of the Legislature.

The Trustees conclude as follows:

"We have, by rigid economy and by neglecting repairs essential, been enabled, with the appropriation, to defray expenses, and have incurred no debt. It is essential that we have not less than twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, for current expenses. The cost of necessary repairs we are not able now precisely to estimate, but compute it at five thousand dollars. The additions to the buildings could be planned by an architect, and the cost computed. We are of the opinion, from estimates formerly made, that the requisite enlargement of the building, by erecting two wings, would cost, say seventy-five thousand dollars. The architectural appearance of the premises could be vastly improved by wings to the main edifice."

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The report of Dr. Rhoads, the Superintendent, embraces a history of the institution, modes of instruction, terms of admission, etc. Three hundred and thirty-one blind have been admitted and provided by the State of Illinois with instruction and support. Two hundred and sixty have left, having completed their course of instruction, and returned to their homes. Some of them have become valuable members of society and useful citizens. Only six have died in the institution since its establishment. The better to promote the health of the pupils, care is taken in the arrangement of the lessons, to alternate them with relaxation; also, in the arrangement of the hours of employment, so that, although the pupils are occupied nine hours per day, no two successive hours are devoted to one exercise. The following is the order of business daily observed in the institution:

"Six o'clock, rise; 6½, prayers and Scripture; 7 to 8, breakfast and recess; 8 to 10½, literature; 10½ to 11, recess; 11 to 12, music; 12 to 2, dinner and recess; 2 to 3, literature; 3 to 4, manual labor; 4 to 4½, recess; 4½ to 5½, music; 5½ to 7, supper and recess; 7 to 8, reading and prayers; 8 to 10, recess and to bed."

In speaking of the instruction of the pupils in the mechanical arts, the report says:

"The advantages to be derived from this department must not be estimated, as is frequently done, by the amount of profit realized from it by the institution. For, knowing that the Legislature designed this for a school for the blind, and not for a manufactory, or an asylum, we are careful to put the pupils to such employments as will best train their hands and fingers, and as will most surely develop their physical powers. Profit from their labor is a secondary object. To cultivate among the pupils a familiarity with tools is a leading point in the instruction in this department. As soon as he has acquired a due degree of skill in one branch, he is employed upon another in which more skill and dexterity may be required.

"Persons unacquainted with the powers of the blind, and with the beneficence of nature in compensating for the loss of one sense by lending an increase of activity to another, are often astonished at the dexterity of many of the blind in the use of edged tools. Over timid parents are inclined to place all edged tools beyond the reach of a blind child. In this institution they are placed in the hands of the pupils, and many of them attain considerable skill in their use. No serious accidents have ever occurred from this pratice.

"The male pupils are taught to make brushes and brooms, and to weave carpet. The female pupils do plain sewing, knit stockings, tidies, bed-spreads, etc.; also, make worsted work and fancy bead work."

The report concludes with a list of the pupils and their places of residence, the report of the Treasurer, and with instructions to applicants.

SOROSIS.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to incorporate the Chicago Sorosis.

Section 1 provides that Delia L. Waterman, Agnes N. Knowlton, Cynthia H. Leonard and such other persons as may associate with them, are created a body corporate for literary and such other purposes as are specified in the bill, under the name of "The Chicago Sorosis."

Section 2 makes the capital stock fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Section 3 provides that the corporation shall have power to publish a daily, weekly and monthly paper, containing "news, information, general and particular, as well as matter of a literary, philosophical, scientific, governmental and political character; and every other matter which will improve, or tend to improve, the moral, intellectual or political status of mankind; or which may tend to the eradication or diminution of error; or which may tend to the unfolding or developing of truth and correct principles as to anything whatever."

Section 4 gives power to print and sell books, papers, &c.

Section 5 gives power to hold real estate necessary to carry on its business, to borrow money and give notes therefor.

Section 6 provides that the business of the Sorosis shall be conducted by three Directors, who shall be stockholders.

Section 7 defines the officers, which shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 8 gives power to make by-laws, &c.

Section 9 declares this a public act.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Mr. Carr.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ADDAMS presented a petition from the Supervisors of Stephenson County, asking the passage of a law authorizing the levying of taxes to build a Court House.

Mr. FLAGG presented a petition from the colored people of the State, asking that they may be secured in their civil and religious rights, and that the word "white" may be erased from the constitution.

Mr. Tincher presented the memorial of the State Board of Agriculture in relation to the introduction of Texas cattle.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Governor laid before the Senate a communication nominating as Trustees of the Industrial University the present board.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

On motion of Mr. VAN DORSTON, the Chairman of each committee was authorized to procure a room for his committee.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee on Official Reporters reported in favor of employing Ely, Burnham & Bartlett, and paying two men for each house fifteen dollars a day, and to publish the reports in the daily papers of Springfield at five dollars a column, which was adopted.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

The printed report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary was laid before the Senate.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

The resolution relative to the amendment of the constitution in regard to releasing the Illinois Central Railroad from paying the seven per cent tax was taken up and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills of the following titles were introduced: To amend the act incorporating the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad; to incorporate the Cairo Mutual Loan and Building Association; to incorporate the Cairo Savings' Bank; to amend Chapter 79 Revised Statutes; to authorize the Supervisors of Stephenson County to levy a tax to build a Court House; to amend the act incorporating the town of Cambridge; to increase the Jurisdiction of Justices in Henry County; to incorporate the Carlyle Savings' Bank; to increase the capital stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; to incorporate the Decatur & St. Louis Railroad; to enable Jefferson County to build a Court House and Jail; to amend the charter of Galesburg; to organize and regulate the business of life insurance; to amend chapter 100 Revised Statutes; making appropriation for the Hospital for the Insane; to incorporate the Star Insurance Company; to prevent prize fighting and sparring and boxing exhibitions; to authorize the Supervisors of McLean County to refund certain taxes; to amend the act establishing a home for children of deceased soldiers, and making an appropriation therefor; to incorporate the Louisiana & Pana Railroad; to incorporate the State Mutual Insurance Company; to record certain papers relative to the sale of real estate under execution; to incorporate the Decatur & State Line Railroad; to incorporate the Michigan Air Line Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill to incorporate the LaSalle Ice and Transportation Company was passed; also a bill to amend the act incorporating the Decatur & St. Louis Railroad Company.

NOMINATIONS NOT ACTED UPON AT THE LAST SESSION.

Mr. BUNN offered the following:

Resolved, That the nominations by the Governor, requiring the advice and consent of this body, sent before the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, and which were not acted upon, be now properly before the Senate for consideration [illegible]

sioners for East St. Louis, Ernst W. Wilder, Robert L. Barrowman, and John J. McLean, which were confirmed.

ADJOURNED.

Adjourned till ten to-morrow.

HOUSE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees as follows:

Judiciary—Bond, Parker, Kenyon, Coy, Frew, Kerr, Woodson, Lansing and Hoes.

Finance—Smith, Miller of St. Clair, Lawson, Perry, Scroggs, Challis, Jasper, Bradshaw and Dresser.

Corporations—Dinsmore, Childs, Munson, Callaway, McCutcheon, Stanley, Casey, Lanning and Palmer.

Municipal Affairs—Bailey, Porter, Knickerbocker, Dennison, Willis, Lanning, Twing, and Holley.

Railroads—Bailey, Taylor, Gale, Smith, Ross, of St. Clair, Elliot, Sumner, Murrill, Voris and Casey.

State Institutions—Childs, Casey, Gaylord, Findlay, Reed, Talbott, Hoss, Casey.

Public Buildings—Cook, of Sangamon, Carey, Walsh, Burgess, Parker, Cook, of Lake, Palmer, Besson, Bradshaw.

Penitentiary—Stale, Bailey, Collins, Green, Bayliss, Hopkins, Jasper, Morrill and Burnett.

Education—Phelps, Miller, of St. Clair, Wiley, Frew, Bond, Nase, Burke, Phillips and Morgan.

Internal Improvement—Whitney, Miller of Cook, Hopkins, Hanna, Phelps, Smith, Morse, Ewing and Saltonstall.

Canal—Gaylord, Lamson, Swigart, Stickles, Reed, Horrabin, Cooper, Palmer and Dowling.

Counties—Cook of Lake, Burgess, Knickerbocker, Perry, Bothwell, Young, Childs, Voris and Burnett.

Township Organization—Kinyon, Deitz, Sumner, Thompson, Rawlins, Gundlach, Buck, Phillips and Morgan.

Claims—Coy, Bothwell, Challis, Thompson, Porter, Horrabin, Gilmore, Fuller and Corbet.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Stanley, Findley, Deitz, Willis, Young, Callaway, Brockhart, Woodson and Cooper.

Retrenchment—Green, Strawn, Reed, Nase, Findlay, Thompson, Buck, Dresser and Hush.

Manufactures and Agriculture—Strawn, Marsh, Elliot, Youngs, Gundlach, Swigart, Bradshaw, Landrigan and Holley.

Geological Survey—Scroggs, Knickerbocker, Challis, Green, Wallis, Gaylord, Besson, Burk and Phillips.

Elections—Taylor, Collins, Kerr, Bothwell, Callaway, Cook, of Lake, Besson, Merritt and Burnett.

Federal Relations—Miller, of St. Clair, Taylor, Kerr, Cook, of Sangamon, Burgess, Whiting, Besson, Hush and Gilman.

Military—Sickles, Cook, of Sangamon, Nase, Reynolds, Strawn, Thompson, Voris, Miller and Payne.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Frew, Lawson, Marsh, Porter, Scroggs, Denison, Saltonstall, Payne and Jasper.

Joint Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Frew, Lawson and Marsh.

State Library—Dennison, Dinsmore, Gale, Kinyon, McCutcheon, Munson, Morgan and Fuller.

State Roads—Collins, Deitz, Hanna, Horrabin, Ross, of St. Clair, Swigart, Dresser and Gilmore.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Parker, McCutcheon, Miller, of Cook, Whiting, Perry, Ravlin, Landrigan, Brockhart and Morse.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands—Elliot, Dietz, Gundlach, Hanna, Hopkins, Phillips, Downing and Brockhart.

Printing—Talbot, Miller, of Cook, Munson, Cook, of Lake, Dinsmoor, Ross, of St. Clair, Ross, of Fulton, and Downing.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DINSMOOR, from a select committee on the Governor's message, reported a resolution referring the classified portions of the message to the appropriate standing committees. Adopted. Also, in favor of printing 2,500 copies of the message in German, and 1,000 in the Scandinavian languages, in addition to the 10,000 in English provided for by law.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The special Committee on Reporting and Printing Debates, reported, recommending that Ely, Burnham and Bartlett be employed as reporters, receiving sixty dollars a day, furnishing not exceeding ten columns of matter, for which the official papers receive five dollars per column, the total cost per day being $160.

Mr. BAILEY offered a substitute that there be no official reports, and no paper be paid for publishing the debates.

Mr. PARKER moved to refer the whole subject to a special committee to see if any paper would publish the reports gratuitously. Motion laid on the table.

The substitute was laid on the table—yeas, 50; nays, 30.

The Special Committee reported back the bill allowing the continuance of a case in court where the attorney employed is a member of the Legislature and attending the session, with the amendment embracing parties to the suit. Consideration postponed.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Senate joint resolution, being the same as the report of Special Committee, of reporting debates, was taken up and adopted—yeas, 48; nays, 30.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS OFFICERS.

The message from the Governor transmitting reports of various State officers, of pardons, &c.

Adjourned.

Reassembled at 2 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The members were called on for bills.

Mr. HALLEY offered a bill providing for a Medical Examining Board for each grand judicial division, composed of five persons, before whom shall be examined all persons desirous of practicing medicine or surgery.

Bills were also offered providing for selling the interest in land owned by tenant by courtesy; to regulate the sale of patent rights in the State, and punish frauds connected therewith; to establish an Immigration Home and Emigrant Intelligence and Statistical Bureau at Chicago, with Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, and asking thirty-five thousand dollars to carry out the objects; to incorporate the Chicago Bakers' Relief Association and Chicago Turn Verein; repealing all laws requiring the registering of names as a condition precedent to voting, except as relates to incorporated places, and re-enacting the old laws existing when the registry law was passed; for holding county conventions of teachers for the examination of applicants for places; to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Grand German Order of Harnequari; to revive the acts incorporating the Vesuvius Insurance Company, of Chicago; to appropriate $25,000 per annum for 1869 and 1870 for the support of institutions for the blind; $5,000 for repairs to the buildings and $75,000 for the erection of additional buildings, &c. The bill for defraying the expense of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane appropriates the sum of $95,000 per annum for 1869 and 1870. For the outstanding debts of the hospital, $15,000; for removing the present wooden structure, $5,000; for improving the ventilation of the old wings, $7,000; for fire apparatus, $3,000; for water works, $4,000; for cooking ranges, $2,000; for patients' library, $500 per annum; insurance, $750. The bill presented for the support of the Illinois institutions for the deaf and dumb, appropriates for deficiencies, $7,746; for defraying the ordinary expenses for 1869 and 1870, $56,900 per annum; $600 for insurance, $3,000 for repairs, $3,500 for furniture, and $4,000 for a printing press and materials; for enlarging the buildings, $100,000; to authorize Boards of Supervisors to establish houses of reformation, with such lands attached for agricultural purposes as may be necessary to furnish employment to those held there. Persons guilty of continued truancy from schools will be sent there, and it is provided for the appointment of truant officers and their duties; to provide for a complete revision of the public statute laws; to incorporate the Blue Island Express Company, of Chicago, and Blue Island Land and Building Company; to repeal the act to locate, construct, and carry on the Southern Illinois Penitentiary; to protect butter and cheese manufacturers in the purchase of milk.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Cook, of Sangamon, offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on Governor Palmer and learn at what time on Monday he desires to be inaugurated.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 8.

A few more members of the Legislature have arrived here and there is a prospect that a larger gathering than usual will be here at the opening of the Legislature next week. Washburn's friends claim that he is ahead for Senator.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Legislature effected its permanent organization, yesterday, as follows:

Senate—Samuel W. Headlee, of Greene, Speaker pro tem.; G. A. Moser, of Ironton, Secretary; D. H. Porter, of Jackson, Assistant Secretary; N. H. Rogans, of Mercer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

House—John C. Orrick, of St. Charles, Speaker; James B. Harper, of Putnam, Speaker pro tem.; J. C. S. Colby, of Greene, Chief Clerk; Ben. H. Wilson, of Saline, Assistant Clerk; W. T. Hamilton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

It having been ascertained during the day that Mr. Orrick would have a majority, the Loan men withdrew Mr. Waters, so that Orrick's election should not be regarded as "a Schurz victory."

The advocates of General Loan are still noisily boasting of their strength, and claiming to have a majority pledged for him.

A call for a caucus to-night, at which both General Loan and General Schurz are invited to speak, has already received the signatures of a majority of the members.

Henderson is reported as having said that he would give more for his chances now than when he was first elected, when the entire press of the State was opposing him.

The Democratic strength on joint ballot will be fifty-four, in case all the members are admitted. In the approaching Senatorial contest they will stand aloof from all combinations or Radical factions affecting the result.

THE CAUCUS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A general caucus of the Missouri Legislature was held at Jefferson City last night, to hear Generals Schurz and Loan, candidates for the United States Senatorship, define their positions. The caucus turned out to be a mass meeting, and was largely attended by citizens generally as well as members. General Loan being unwell, was not present. The discussion was intended mainly to give General Schurz an opportunity to reply to the charges of his opponents, that he is in favor of immediately enfranchising rebels, and turning the State over to the hands of the enemy. A special to the Anzeiger give the following account of the proceedings of the meeting: "General Schurz distinctly denied the above charge, and stated that he was astonished at it after so frequently and emphatically declaring his position on the question. He divided the question into two parts, Federal and State, and said in the United States Senate he would support the following amendments: First, general suffrage, without the distinction of color or previous condition, but recognizing the right of a State to disfranchise on account of felony or rebellion. Second, an amendment to reduce every rebellious State to a Territorial condition. So far as Missouri was concerned, negro suffrage was a justice done to the negro, and rebel suffrage was a grace to be done to the disloyal. He was first for justice, and second for grace. He was for repealing the Disfranchisement act only after the negro suffrage was adopted. He ridiculed the constitutional performances of Drake, and said, had he been a member of the convention, he never would have consented to make enfranchisement easier than negro suffrage, as the Drake Constitution did. He severely criticised both Senators Drake and Henderson for leaving Washington at so critical a moment only for the purpose of defeating him. He stigmatized the charges made against him as willful lies. He declared that he never belonged to any ring, and treated the subject of patronage as of no consequence to him.

He concluded by observing that his name was known far and wide, and never had a Senatorial election commanded so much attention both in America and Europe as this one had. He believed his election would greatly encourage immigration to this country and State.

General Loan not being present, Mr. Drake was invited to speak. He said he could not be expected to reply offhand to a well-prepared speech assailing so violently, but he offered to answer at some time, whereupon the caucus invited him to name the day. Before sitting down Mr. Drake made some very bitter remarks against General Schurz, striking hard blows, and saying he would show in his response whose heart best answers the pulsations of the great Radical party. Henderson was then called upon, and spoke, ridiculing many of the remarks of General Schurz, advocated his own re-election, and made a strong effort in behalf of the repeal of the Disfranchisement act.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—In the Republican caucus for United States Senator, last night, the committee appointed to receive the vote reported [illegible]

had stated that he intended to vote for Morrill. After much discussion, and pending the motion, a motion to adjourn without day was made and carried, the Chairman stating that if the caucus adjourned it would be without a declaration from the Chair or by the caucus that any nomination had been made.

Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day. The debt of the State has been reduced during the past year $87,[illegible]. The entire debt amounts to $5,000,000 which falls due in 1871.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Private despatches just received here from Augusta, Me., state that a Legislative caucus met this morning, and adjourned without making a nomination, thus leaving the matter to be decided in open Legislature.

EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

THE CONFERENCE TO MEET TO-DAY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The request of the Sublime Porte, for the postponement of the conference on the Eastern question, in order that time might be gained for instructing the Turkish representatives, has not been acceded to. The conference will open its sessions to-morrow. The Sultan has telegraphed his instructions at length to Mohamet Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. A part of these instructions are that if discussions in conference extend beyond the Turkish ultimatum to Greece, that Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.

The *Presse* of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference, will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to the subjects under discussion. The conference will form a project of settlement which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt, after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The firm attitude of Turkey on the Eastern question excites much alarm.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

The Spanish Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees.

NEW YORK.

FISK EMPLOYS BUTLER IN THE BOWLES LIBEL CASE.

The *Sun* says General Butler has been employed to prosecute Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, for his editorial remarks about Mr. James Fisk, Jr. The General announces his determination to bring the case to an early trial. General Butler does not, however, approve the action of the New York officers in locking up Mr. Bowles over night.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The *Tribune* reviews the position of this country and England on the Alabama question, and says it is clear that the American people will tolerate no adjustment of the Alabama claims which does not include, on the part of England, a voluntary and utter renunciation of the principles and precedents on which her convenient neutrality was based, and which she desires us to repudiate in our future relations toward Great Britain.

THE POLICY OF HOARDING GOLD.

The *Tribune* also animadverts upon the system of keeping gold hoarded in the United States Treasury, saying it makes an artificial scarcity, whereby gold gamblers only may profit, and men who would be financiers talk of piling up more of it in that charnel-house for two or three years longer. We protest, demanding that this large accumulation be set adrift and made to earn something for the government and people.

SUBMARINE CABLE PROJECT.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution recommending Congress to grant the memorial of the New Foundland and London Telegraph Company for permission to land a submarine cable upon the shores of the United States.

MEMPHIS.

A Prominent Citizen Shot by a Gambler.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—A shooting affray occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Second and Market streets, resulting in the death of Edwin Whitfield, of the firm of Moore & Whitfield, cotton factors, by S. A. Doren, a gambler. Doren had rented a house from Whitfield's father, and kept such disreputable company, that an attempt was made in the courts to eject him. Doren this evening published a card in the *Avalanche*, denouncing both the Whitfields as thieves, liars and poltroons. Edwin Whitfield and Major Moore went to the house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising Doren. On knocking at the door it was opened, and Whitfield entered the door, slammed it in Moore's face and locked it. Shooting commenced simultaneously with locking the door. When Moore and a crowd, attracted by the firing, burst the door open, Whitfield was found lying on the floor dying and Doren and two women standing in the centre of the room. Doren cried out that he would surrender. He and the women were taken to jail. Whitfield's pistol was found on him, never having been drawn. He was shot through the body five times, and beaten over the head with a pistol, it is strongly suspected, by Doren. Whitfield was an exemplary young man, recently married. During the war he served on the staff of Dick Taylor.

Obituary.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—General Rousseau died very calmly last night at 11 o'clock, having taken leave of his friends and staff shortly before that hour. The manifestations of regret to-day are universal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—John Minor Botts died at his residence in Culpepper, Va., this morning.

Another Story of Arkansas Militia Outrages.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—Mr. Dillard was also killed by the militia at Fifteen Mile Bayou as well as John Argan, as reported last night.

The officers of the steamer Linton report that the militia boarded her near Madison, helped themselves to the contents of the bar, abusing the officers and ordering them to leave. As the boat backed out they fired into her. The barkeeper barely escaped with his life.

The Coroner in Contempt.

A rule issued from the Circuit Court yesterday, directed to Benjamin F. Cleaves, the Coroner, that he shall show cause by Saturday why he should not be dealt with for contempt of Court, because he had refused to serve a writ of replevin issued to him. The refusal was in a case of Oliver P. Johnson against Gustav Fischer, the Sheriff, Ole G. Thompson and Buckner S. Morris. The property affected by the writ was a stock of drugs and the fixtures of a drug store on State street, which it would seem were originally taken by the Sheriff on an execution taken out by Mr. Morris.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for January 8th, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain" and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
N't pre'g.	....	....	40° F	To 9 p. m.
7 a. m.	29.10	N. E., g. r.	40	.140
2 p. m.	28.97	S. E., g. r.	41	....
9 p. m.	28.88	S. E., g. r.	43	inches.

Obituary.

MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

Without previous foreshadowing, the telegraphic announcement is made of General Rousseau's death at New Orleans, La., on Thursday evening. Lovell H. Rousseau was born in Stamford, Lincoln County, Ky., on August 4, 1818, his father having migrated thither from Virginia. Chiefly by his own exertions he acquired a good English education, then removed to Greene County, Ind., in 1841, where he obtained a lucrative law practice. Entering the exciting arena of politics, he won the position of leader of the Whig party in Indiana, and defeated the regular Democratic nominee for the Legislature. After three years' service in the lower he was elected for a similar length of time to the upper branch of the Indiana Legislature. In the Mexican war he served as a Captain, and fought bravely at Buena Vista. In 1850 he returned to his native State, where, as a criminal lawyer, he soon achieved a brilliant reputation. In 1860 he was elected by both parties to the Kentucky Senate, where his strenuous opposition to the neutrality doctrine brought him into national prominence. After the stormy session of 1861, he resigned his seat, and, long before his fellow-Unionists deemed it judicious to quarter United States troops on Kentucky soil, Rousseau raised two regiments and marched to the relief of Louisville. In June he was commissioned a Colonel, and in October following a Brigadier General; in which capacity he did gallant service on Shiloh's bloody field. Ordered thence to the command of the District of Northern Alabama, he succeeded General O. Mitchel, and hotly pursuing Braxton Bragg through Kentucky he fought him at Perryville, where his "distinguished gallantry and good service" won his appointment as Major General, in October, 1862. He was also in the advance upon Corinth, in the battles of Stone River, Tullahoma, Chicamauga, Chattanooga, and, in 1864, commanded in the District of Tennessee, closing his more active military career by a successful raid into the heart of Alabama, and the heroic defence of Fortress Rosecrans with 8,000 men during the siege of Nashville.

When peace again smiled upon the country, General Rousseau's service secured his return to the Thirty-ninth Congress, from the Fifth Kentucky District. He served on the Committees on Military Affairs and on Roads and Bridges. Politically he agreed with President Johnson. In June, 1866, he made a personal assault upon J. B. Grinnell, a fellow member of the House, for words spoken in debate; and, although the committee appointed to investigate the matter, reported a resolution to expel the offending member, the House adopted the minority report and censured him for violating the privileges of the House; but Rousseau resigned his seat, to which he was re-elected, without opposition, two months afterward.

In March, 1867, the President nominated him for the vacant Brigadier Generalship in the regular army, which appointment, the Senate, after numerous discussions in committee, reluctantly confirmed. His first assignment was to Alaska, where he planted the American flag in token of our acquisition, by purchase, of that frozen region. Returning to Washington, he was ordered to New Orleans, where he succeeded General Hancock in command of the Fifth Military District, and where, as the brief telegram informs us, surrounded by his friends and the members of his staff, two evenings ago, his eyes closed in death.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

[illegible] the announcement of his death, which occurred yesterday, at his residence in Culpepper, Va. He was born in Dumfries, Prince William County, Va., on September 16th, 1802, whence his father, soon afterward, removed to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to Richmond. While in his ninth year he had the misfortune to lose his parents in the burning of the Richmond Theatre. After being educated in a boarding-school, in his eighteenth year he was admitted to practice at the bar, which he relinquished in 1833, and retired to a farm in Henrico County. When the Whig party assumed a definite position, Mr. Botts identified himself therewith, and speedily became one of its most ardent and prominent supporters. From 1833 to 1839 he represented Henrico County in the State Legislature, when he was returned to the XXVIIth Congress from the Eleventh Virginia District, having as associates, Henry A. Wise, Ralph M. T. Hunter, and others. In the House he advocated the main points of Henry Clay's programme—a national bank, a protective tariff and the distribution among the States of the proceeds of public lands. Though a long-tried personal friend of President John Tyler, Mr. Botts declined to support him in his secession from the Whig party. In 1843 he was not in Congress. In the Presidential campaign of the following year he supported Henry Clay's unsuccessful candidature. Three years afterward, for the third time, he was returned to Congress. On the death of Mr. Clay, and the dissolution of the Whig party, he joined the American party. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and sympathized with the Southern Congressmen who opposed the passage of the Lecompton bill in 1858. During his last term in Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Afterward he resumed the practice of the law in Richmond, and declined all nominations for public office. During the late war his unflinching Union proclivities subjected him to many personal annoyances. In various ways he suffered for his country during that trying period. When the war cloud passed away he again emerged into political prominence and took active part in the Constitutional Convention convened under the Reconstruction acts. For the last six months age and physical ailments have necessitated his seclusion in his home in Culpepper.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money; 92⅞@[illegible] for account; 5-20 bonds, quiet, 75; stocks heavy; Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 93¾.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

The decrease in bullion in the Bank of France during the week is twenty-seven and a half millions of francs.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.

United States bonds, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11:15 a. m.

Flour, [illegible]. Red wheat, [illegible]. White wheat, [illegible]. Corn, old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Lard, 71s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—1:30 p. m.

Old corn, [illegible]; new corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—Evening.

Cotton—sales for the week, 82,000 bales, of which 20,100 bales were for export and 12,000 on speculation. Stock estimated at 330,100 bales, of which 94,000 bales were from America. Quantity afloat for Liverpool, 283,000 bales, including 117,000 bales from America. Market to-day closed firmer; sales 12,000 bales middling uplands on spot, 11d to arrive, 11d do Orleans, and 11½d for Manchester. The market, however, is less favorable. Breadstuffs quiet; red Western wheat [illegible]. Flour—[illegible] for Western. Canal corn—[illegible] for old mixed Western, and [illegible] for new. Oats and barley unchanged. Peas, 45s. Provisions—Lard, 73s 6d per cwt. Bacon, 58s 6d. Pork firm at [illegible]. Beef, 105s. Cheese, 71s. Naval stores firm; tallow, 47s. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.

Linseed oil, £37 10s. Tallow, 46s 6d. Calcutta linseed, [illegible]. Petroleum at Antwerp, [illegible] francs.

New York Stock and Money Market.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Money is easier; 7 per cent was the general rate throughout the day.

The Erie Company having failed in their negotiations for the purchase or lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, it is stated that they have made contracts to build an air line from Cincinnati to Dayton, work to be commenced immediately. Private telegrams state that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Directors have declared a scrip dividend of 15 per cent and a cash dividend of 4 per cent.

Sterling is firm at 109[illegible].

Gold strong; opened at 135[illegible] and closed at the same figure.

Governments continue active and firm.

Coupons, '81	[illegible]	Coupons, new	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	Coupons, 10-40s	[illegible]

Pacific Railroad 6s, [illegible].

State bonds less active but firm:

Missouris	87 @87¼	Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tenns	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]
New Tenns	[illegible]	Levee bonds	[illegible]
Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]	Levee 8s	[illegible]
New N. Carolinas	[illegible]		

Stocks firm after a day of great activity in all the leading shares. Rock Island was the great feature, and was advanced by the combination controlling it to 13[illegible]. The advance was sharp also on Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, Toledo, and Pacific Mail. The spirit of speculation is rapidly increasing on the Stock Exchange, and bids fair to culminate in a further rise in prices. The market was very active to a late hour, and closed very strong.

Cumberland	37½@ 40	Terre Haute	38 @ 40
Wells' Ex.	[illegible]	Do, pfd.	[illegible]
Am. Ex.	40 @ 42	Wabash	[illegible]
Adams' Ex.	[illegible]	Do, pfd.	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	M. C.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	121 @ [illegible]	M. S.	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie	[illegible]	Ill. Cent.	[illegible]
Mariposa	5 @ 7	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Do, pfd.	20 @ [illegible]	Toledo	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	Do, pfd.	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	C. C. & Ind'pls	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]		

The *Post* says the prevailing opinion favors a higher premium for gold shortly, and considerable purchases are being quietly made.

The *Post* says the failure of a wholesale dry goods firm is announced—name not stated.

Mining shares dull.

Gregory	[illegible]	Smith & Parmlee	270

Copper stocks at Boston:

Calumet	[illegible]	Hecla	70
Copper Falls	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Hancock	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]		

Gold Exchange Bank clearances, $[illegible].

Receipts at the Sub Treasury, $1,[illegible]; payments, $1,[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The market for plain cotton goods is buoyant, influenced by the advance and firmness in the raw material, which closes strong at 28c for middling uplands. The cloth market, consequently, is strong at advance of ½@1c per yard on most brands of Atlantic A and Indian Head. Brown sheetings firm at 16½c for Stark A and Pacific extra; 16c for Atlantic L. Heavy brown drills, 16½c for Arkwright. Bleached muslins strong for Cheinee; 19c for Franklin A; 16c for Avon Mills; 14c for Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company; 17c for Pepperell K. Fine brown, 14c; Great Falls, bleached, 13c; do W, 15½c; do A, 14½c; Lyman P, 15½c; New York mills, 25c; Wamsutta, 23½c; do, 40-inch, 27c; do, 45-inch, 30c. Sprague frock prints, 14½c; do, pink and purples, 14½c; do, shirtings, 13c; Pacific percales, 21c; Boott A brown drills, 17c; Lancaster ginghams, 16c; Manville cambrics, 10c; Pequot do, 11c; Lewistown A cotton bags, 42½c; Androscoggin, 37½c—being an advance of 2½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—Crude petroleum market is quiet and dull; prices strong; sales 3,000 brls seller's option first six months, at 14c; 1,000 brls, April, at 14c, seller's option; buyer's option, spot, nominal at 15½c; all the year, 17c. Refined very quiet; spot nominal at 31½c; January and February, 32c; last nine months, [illegible].

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Hogs firm; live, 10@11c; dressed, $11.50@12.50. Receipts, 1,800 head.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; sales 300 brls choice Minnesota at $6.00@6.75; do Wisconsin and Iowa at $[illegible]; medium, $5.25@5.50. Wheat active; sales 80,000 bu at $1.[illegible] for No. 1 in store; $1.14@1.16½ for No. 2 in store; $1.15@1.17½ buyers' option January; $1.15½ buyers' option January 16th to 31st; $1.16½ sellers' option January 16th to 31st; $1.14@1.15½ sellers' option January; $1.14½ sellers' option next week; $1.11½ buyers' option till 15th; $1.10 sellers' option January; $1.00 for No. 3 in store; 88c for rejected do. Oats dull and weak; sales 1,000 bu at 41c for No. 2 in store. Corn lower; sales 500 bu at 51@55c for new shelled in store. Rye firm; sales 500 bu at $1.19 for No. 1 in store. Barley nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess beef, $13.00; city mess pork, $26.50; S. P. hams, 15½@16c; prime city lard, 18c. Dressed hogs irregular at $12.00@12.50.

RECEIPTS—3,400 brls flour; 22,000 bu wheat; 4,000 bu oats; 2,000 bu corn; 1,000 do rye; 500 do barley; 2,000 dressed hogs.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour; 1,000 bu wheat; 100 brls pork; 300 tcs lard.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Better and decidedly more active; sales of 1,500 bales middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 4,000 brls; steady for low grades; extra dull, and 5@10c lower on other grades; sales of 5,300 brls at $5.50 for superfine State and Western; $[illegible] for extra State; $[illegible] for extra Western; $[illegible] for white wheat extra; $[illegible] for round hoop Ohio; $[illegible] for extra St. Louis; $[illegible] for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour heavy; sales of 200 brls at $[illegible]. Corn meal quiet; sales of 310 brls choice Western at $5.[illegible]. Wheat—Receipts, none; dull and lower; sales of 32,000 bu at $1.[illegible] for No. 2 spring in store; $1.[illegible] for do afloat; $1.[illegible] white Michigan, the latter price an extreme. Rye dull and heavy at $1.[illegible]. Barley dull and declining; sales of 2,000 bu at $1.[illegible]; 1,000 bu State on p. t. Barley malt quiet; sales of [illegible] bu. Rye malt at $1.[illegible]. Corn—Receipts, 5,400 bu; dull and heavy; new [illegible] lower; sales of 30,000 bu at 88@90c for new mixed Western, closing at the inside price; $1.[illegible] for old do in store and afloat; $1.[illegible] for retail lots do afloat. Oats—Receipts—2,400 bu; dull; sales of 35,000 bu at 75@76c for Western in store; 76c do afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee steady; sales of [illegible] bags Rio on p. t. Sugar steady; sales of 150 hhds Havana at 11½c. Molasses dull; sales of [illegible] New Orleans at [illegible].

HOPS—Quiet at 10@25c for American.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18½c for crude; 32c for refined, bonded.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at [illegible].

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Lower at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; sales 1,150 brls at $29.50@29.[illegible] for new mess; $[illegible] for old do; $[illegible] for prime; $[illegible] for prime mess; also 1,000 brls new mess, seller February and March, at $[illegible]. Beef steady; sales 120 brls at $[illegible] for new plain mess; $[illegible] for new X mess. Tierce beef firm at $[illegible] for prime mess; $[illegible] for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 300 brls at $[illegible]. Cut meats firmer; sales 300 pkgs at [illegible] for shoulders; 14@15c for hams. Dressed hogs firm at [illegible] for Western; 13½@13¾c for city. Middles firm and quiet. Lard steady; sales 800 tcs at 18½@19½c for steam; 19¾@20c for kettle rendered; also 1,500 tcs steam, buyer and seller January, February and March, at 2[illegible]. Butter quiet and steady at 30@45c for Ohio; 40@50c for States. Cheese firm at 15@20c for common to prime.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Quiet; very firm.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed very firm for low grades of extra which are scarce and dull, and heavy for other kinds. Wheat very dull and nominally 1@2c lower. Rye dull and heavy at $1.[illegible]. Oats quiet at 75@76c for Western in store, and 76c afloat. Corn lower and dull; new mixed Western at 88@90c; old mixed Western nominal at $1.[illegible] in store and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $29.50 for new mess on spot; $[illegible] for future delivery. Beef steady, with moderate demand. Cut meats firm and quiet. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet at 19@19½c for fair to prime steam.

HOGS—Dull at [illegible].

WHISKEY—Steady; sales 200 brls Western at $1.00, free.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; good demand; family, $7.[illegible]. Wheat firm, at $1.[illegible] for No. 2; market bare of No. 1. Corn firm, at [illegible]. Oats firm, at [illegible]. Barley unchanged, quiet; $1.[illegible] for No. 1.

COTTON—Firmer and prices higher; middling, 26[illegible].

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.00; some sales as low as 98c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular, with more sellers than buyers, but holders not willing to make concessions. Mess pork sold at $29.[illegible], buyer this month and seller February. No sales for present delivery. Bulk meats firm but quiet; shoulders sold at 12c, to come in; sides held at 14c, 14c and 15c, but no sales. The cut meat and much cut of smoked; shoulders at 13½c; clear sides at [illegible]; no sales. Lard [illegible] holders are very firm, but there is not much demand [illegible]

8c. Eggs, [illegible]. Linseed and lard oil unchanged, quiet. Petroleum dull at [illegible]. Sugar [illegible] higher; [illegible] Cuba at [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; New Orleans, [illegible]. Coffee unchanged; sales [illegible] bags at [illegible]. Star candles, [illegible] for full weight.

MONETARY—Gold, [illegible] buying. Exchange firm and active, 1-10 discount buying, par selling.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Excited. Week's receipts, 6,[illegible] bales; exports, 10,[illegible] bales; stock, 5,[illegible] bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; superfine at $[illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats scarce, [illegible] in store. Hay $[illegible]. Corn meal, $3.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $30.50. Lard, 19@20c. Bulk meats firm. Shoulders [illegible]; clear sides, 16c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $[illegible]; Indiana, $10.[illegible]. Wheat drooping; red, $1.[illegible]; amber, $2.[illegible]. Rye, $1.[illegible]. Corn dull; new yellow, [illegible]; old do, $1.12. Oats dull, [illegible] for Western.

PROVISIONS—Excited and advancing; mess pork, $30.[illegible]. Lard, [illegible] in brls, [illegible] in kegs. Whiskey dull at $1.[illegible].

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and favors buyers. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, $2.[illegible]. Corn dull; white, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]. Oats dull, at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $30.[illegible]. Bacon active; rib sides, [illegible]; clear do, [illegible]; shoulders, [illegible]; hams, [illegible]. Lard firm, at [illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, without change. Wheat nominal; no demand. Corn—Good demand for new; old quiet; sales 20 cars new, [illegible], on track and in store; 5,000 bu old, [illegible], in store. Oats, rye and barley nominally unchanged.

HIGHWINES—Better; 95c offered and refused.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $30.00 and firm. Lard firm at 20c, to arrive.

DRESSED HOGS—$[illegible].

New Publications.

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MADAME ROSS,

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Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

A Special Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, for Work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the W. M.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MASONIC.

A Regular Communication of Union Park Lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., will be held at their Lodge room, No. [illegible] West Lake-st., this (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sharp. The Brethren generally are invited to attend.

GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

Medical.

GILMAN'S

Pulmonary Troches.

Especially recommended for clearing the throat and relieving hoarseness. Much valued by Singers and Speakers. At once the best and cheapest. Sold everywhere by Druggists. Only 25 cents per box. May be had in any quantity of

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Election Notice.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,

CHICAGO, January 8, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Association will be held at the Banking Office, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, from 12 o'clock m. to 1 p. m.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Commercial National Bank of Chicago,

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Thirteen Directors, will be held at its Banking House, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Third Nat'l Bank of Chicago,

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Third National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Office, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1869.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, at 3 p. m., at which time an election will be held for nine Directors.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Northwestern Union Packet Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Sherman House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. RHODES, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors and to transact any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Bank, No. [illegible] LaSalle-st., Chicago, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m., Tuesday, January 12, 1869.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, January 2, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the DesMoines Valley Mining Company will be held at the Office of the President, No. [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock noon, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CHICAGO, December 24, 1868.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said Bank on Tuesday, January 12, next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society, for the election of officers and transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held in the Vestry of the Church of the Messiah, at 8 o'clock p. m. on SATURDAY, Jan. 9th. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

JAS. L. WARD, Sec'y.

TOWN OF CICERO.

Taxes can be paid at No. 117 South Clark-st., Room 18, on each Saturday during January and February. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

JOHN M. RICE, Collector.

NOTICE TO LUMBER DEALERS.

There will be a meeting of the Lumber Dealers at the Exchange Rooms this (SATURDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to hear report of Stocks on hand January 1, 1869. A full attendance is desired.

W. L. SOUTHWORTH, Sec. C. L. A.

NOTICE.

Mr. LEONARD GOULD retires from the firm of WARNER, GOULD & CO. E. W. Warner and E. F. Felix, under the firm name of WARNER & FELIX, will continue the business and settle all accounts of the late firm at [illegible] South Water-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I will not pay any debts contracted by, nor recognize any transactions of Howard S. Whitcomb, either in his own or my name.

E. S. WHITCOMB.

NOTICE.

My wife, CORNELIA WALSTRA, having left my bed and board of her own free will, I hereby warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting after this date. And I hereby further notify [illegible] to settle [illegible] the expiration of that time [illegible]

T. WALSTRA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1869.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Great One Dollar Sale.

"The City of Paris,"

83 South Clark-st,

WILL OPEN ON

SATURDAY (TO-MORROW),

WITH A MAMMOTH

ONE DOLLAR SALE

On the plan adopted by the "Winter Garden," of New York City, which is as follows:

Each Article in this immense Establishment will be sold for

ONE DOLLAR.

This is a bona fide sale of the Goods, and each purchaser can select whatever they desire for

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A choice collection of Engravings, after the old masters, the property of a gentleman who has, during the past fifteen years, selected, without regard to cost, many of the finest examples known to amateurs and collectors.

Among them, the Correggio Frescos, by Toschi, artists' proofs, only 20 sets struck off, only three including the present one being brought to this country, this being the only one ever offered by public sale; Longhi's Marriage of the Virgin; Morghen's Sistine Madonna; Mandel's Charles I.; Madonna della Sedia and della Stella; Lefevre's Immaculate Conception; Dupont's Marriage of St. Catharine; Forster's Three Graces; the extremely rare print, artist's proof before all letters, of Charles I. of England in his coronation robes, by Strange, with the presentation inscription—only two other copies of this impression are known, one of which at the Marshall sale, in London, sold for [illegible] pounds, or upwards of $[illegible] in gold, and was on exhibition at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. Other examples by Desnoyers, Martinet, Anderloni, Aristide Louis, Bléchoult, Amsler, Jest, Muller, Blanchard, Bridoux, Richomme, Francois, Richetts, those previously named, and others, nearly all artist's proofs, many with the autograph of the engraver.

The catalogue, for which a charge of 25 cents will be made, will be ready in two, and the exhibition one week previous.

Grain Elevators.

THE CAIRO CENTRAL ELEVATOR

is now ready for receiving all kinds of grain in bulk from cars and delivering the same either in bags or bulk on barges or boats. The Elevator is owned and will be managed by the same parties owning and managing the Central Elevators at Chicago.

All grain received will be inspected and graded, as required by the I. C. R. R. Co. For the present season, Mr. J. H. [illegible], who has acted in the same capacity during the past summer at Dunleith with so much satisfaction to all parties, will be the inspector. All grain will be at owner's risk of damage from fire and heating.

RATES OF STORAGE—Receiving and delivering to barges, grain in good order, including storage not to exceed 20 days, 3 cts. per bu.; storage for each additional 5 days, or part thereof, ½ ct. per bu.; receiving and delivering to barges, rejected grain, including storage not exceeding 5 days, 3 cts. per bu.; storage for every additional 5 days, or part thereof, 1 ct. per bu.; bagging and tying bags, ½ ct. per bu.; bagging and sewing bags, 1 ct. per bu. We purpose to confine ourselves strictly to the storage of grain.

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FIRST VELOCIPEDE RIDING SCHOOL AND SALESROOM.

GEO. B. MILES, Velocipedist, from New York, will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1869, at ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE HALL, corner Adams and State-sts., where subscription book is now open from 11 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. A limited number for first class. Agent for best New York makers.

Instruction.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

Cambridge, Mass. The [illegible]

THE

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DEVOTED TO

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New Publications.

Vol. 1. JANUARY, 1869. No. 1.

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Hoop Skirts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The story having been industriously circulated by others, that we were about giving up the manufacture of

HOOP SKIRTS,

We beg leave to inform our friends and customers that we shall be in the market, as usual, with a full and complete stock of New and Fashionable Styles.

W. E. BURLOCK & CO.,

87 CHAMBERS-ST.

New York, Jan. 1, 1869.

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TO RENT,

Lofts now being finished in the New Marble Block, Nos. 121 and 123 State-st., near Madison. There are four Lofts, each 50x150, all well lighted, and two of them heated with steam. Apply to

J. R. WALSH,

No. 100 Madison-st.

Copartnership Notices.

PARTNERSHIP.

F. B. LONG and J. W. ACKERMANN have this day entered into partnership as Architects and Superintendents of Buildings.

OFFICE—Rooms 9 and 10 Andrews' Building, No. 151 LaSalle-st.

Chicago, January 1st, 1869.

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership, under the firm name of

C. A. & C. H. BARNUM & CO.,

And will continue the business of the late firm of BARNUM, DORR & CO., No. 49 Lake-st.

C. A. BARNUM, Chicago.

C. H. BARNUM, New York.

J. D. MASON, Winona, Minn.

J. D. STARING, Chicago.

January, 1869.

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. S. H. Fleetwood and William B. Ogden retiring from the firm. The accounts and demands of the firm are left with M. D. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon for adjustment and settlement.

WM. B. OGDEN,

(By M. D. Ogden, his Att'y.)

STANLEY H. FLEETWOOD,

MAHLON D. OGDEN,

EDWIN H. SHELDON.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1868.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., at the same place.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,

EDWIN H. SHELDON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

BARNUM, DORR & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. A. Dorr retiring from said firm. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. A. Barnum and J. D. Staring, who are [illegible] to receipt for all claims due and against the late firm. In settlement of all claims [illegible]

C. A. BARNUM,

[illegible]

January 1, 1869.

Watches.

DO YOU WANT A TIMEKEEPER?

[illegible]

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

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1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

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Jay Cooke,	Henry D. Cooke,
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Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, comprising about 4,000,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the furnishing and laying of [illegible] and the building of [illegible], will be received at the Company's office in the city of New Orleans up to [illegible]. [illegible] New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company. [illegible]

President N. O., M. & C. R. R.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE [illegible]"

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.
THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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City subscribers can have THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE delivered by carrier on leaving the order in our Counting Room.

COST OF CONSTRUCTING THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Elsewhere we publish the report of Jesse L. Williams, one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, giving an official estimate of the actual cost of constructing the road. Mr. Williams is a practical engineer of great experience and high position in his profession, and is not the man to be deceived in relation to the cost of any railway, nor would he exaggerate or underrate the amount of money expended on the Union Pacific Railway.

The whole length of the road from Omaha to Salt Lake is 1,110 miles, on all of which the rails are laid except the last eighty miles—the grading and bridging being nearly completed.

Mr. Williams estimates the cost of each item entering into the construction of the road, and the total footings amount to $34,977 per mile, or $38,824,801 for the whole line. The company received from the government $16,000 per mile for the first 528 miles; $48,000 for the next 150 miles over the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and $32,000 per mile for the remainder of the distance, being 434 miles. Total subsidy, $29,504,000; average per mile, $26,580.

The government also surrendered the first mortgage on the road to the company, who have sold bonds to the amount of the subsidy; and estimating the sum realized for the mortgage bonds, which draw 6 per cent gold interest at only 92 per cent over expenses and commissions, we find that the total cash proceeds of the subsidy and mortgage bonds amount to $56,647,680; or an average of $51,033 per mile. Deducting these receipts from the outlay by the company on the road, and the clear profit is $16,057 per mile, or nearly *eighteen millions* ($17,822,270) for the job.

The Government Director, Mr. Williams, says in his report that "the contractors are an association embracing most of the larger stockholders," which is putting it very mildly; for, we suppose, there is not a large, and hardly a small stockholder, who is not one of the contracting company. The plain English of the whole matter is, that the persons composing the management of the Union Pacific Railway have built the road as cheaply as they could, which was at a cost of some $35,000 per mile, and then turned round and charged the road $51,000 per mile as the cost of its construction, and put the difference into their own pockets instead of into the treasury of the company, where the money rightfully belongs. If the road had been built in the interest of the railway company, there would be now either $18,000,000 of surplus cash in its treasury, or $20,000,000 less mortgage on its property. We trust Congress will give this "gigantic operation" the overhauling it deserves.

AMENDMENTS TO MOORHEAD'S BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have commenced amending the Moorhead Tariff bill. We hope they will pay some little attention to Western interests while they are about it. The duty on *hides* ought to be increased to fifty per cent *ad valorem*. More than one-half of all the leather used in the United States is made from hides imported from Buenos Ayres. Consequently a duty of fifty per cent would raise the price of Western hides fifty per cent. The tanners, the boot and shoe makers, and their customers, would sweat some, but who cares? Protection is wanted against the cheap labor and favorable climate of South America. It was granted on wool. Why should it be denied on hides?

Then there is the small item of *hoofs, horns and hair*, all of which are imported at a merely nominal duty. Forty per cent is the very lowest rate that Western members ought to accept. The glue makers and the upholsterers of the East have been having a good time of it under the existing tariff. Let them understand that we want no more of their British free trade.

The tariff on *jute* and *grass* imported from India is ridiculously low. These articles come in direct competition with Western flax and hemp. Four-fifths of the bagging manufactured and used in the United States is made from these fabrics, to say nothing of the matting and coarse carpets which we see everywhere. We observe that the committee have given their attention to jute. The duty on this article ought to be largely increased.

Flaxseed and *linseed oil* ought to be heavily taxed for the benefit of home industry. Four-fifths of all we use is imported from Calcutta, to the manifest detriment of Western farmers. The Hon. Mr. Wentworth got in a swinging duty on flaxseed and linseed oil in the tariff bill two years ago. The bill itself was killed—which was a great misfortune to the flax-growers. Here is a chance to render them tardy justice.

We think New England can stand a considerably heavier duty on *coal*. A recent statement of the market value of the shares in the principal manufacturing companies of Massachusetts shows that stocks, the par value of which is $100, are selling at various prices, ranging from $185 to $2,015. On the other hand, Commissioner Wells shows that coal is cheaper at the pit's mouth in this country than in England. It is very evident, therefore, that Massachusetts can stand fifty cents per ton more on coal without suffering. The Pennsylvania railroads ought to have more business, and if the iron founders of Connecticut and Massachusetts were compelled to get all their bituminous coal from this side of the Alleghanies, it would certainly be good for trade. It would furnish employment to more miners and railroad hands, and generally tend to develop the resources of the country.

The article of *kryolite* must not be overlooked. We notice that it is put on the free list in Moorhead's bill. Kryolite is used in making soda-ash and common salt. It is imported from Greenland by a Pittsburgh company, which has secured a monopoly of it for North and South America from the Danish Government. A recent discovery of kryolite has been made in Southern Illinois. This is an "infant manufacture." It ought to be protected, and, since the duty of 30 per cent has failed to develop the kryolite mines of Illinois, it ought to be increased until somebody abandons a profitable business to take hold of it. Why should kryolite stand in a worse position than nickel?

We do not pretend to have suggested all the amendments needed to perfect the Moorhead bill. Those which we have enumerated are certainly required to bring up the various branches of industry to the general level of impartial protection.

SUE MURPHY.

Shortly after the organization of our government there was a claim presented by one Amy Dardin, asking $1,500 compensation for a favorite stallion named Romulus, which had been taken by the American troops during the Revolution. In 1796 the claim reached the point of having an adverse report from a committee; but Amy persisted in her petitions, until the [illegible] Romulus were in hearing 16 Sessions [illegible] of his Roman [illegible].

The [illegible] Sue Murphy is [illegible] to become [illegible] as that of Amy Dardin [illegible] the claim for [illegible] was [illegible] in [illegible] Alabama. In the progress of the war Decatur was captured by our army, and General Sherman ordered that it be fortified as a military post. In March, 1864, an order was issued requiring the residents of the town to remove beyond the limits. Sue Murphy moved off with the others, and our troops took possession. In order to construct the fortifications it was necessary to remove her house, and for this injury to her property she claims $7,000.

As in the case of Amy Dardin, the claim, upon its face, is small, and the United States would hardly feel the expenditure of that much money; but the payment of that claim is but the opening of a high-road to the Treasury, upon which will soon be in motion at least one million of other claimants, each asking from $5,000 to $100,000 for damages, resulting from the war. As the military occupied all the houses of the town, it is reasonable to suppose that all of the buildings were more or less damaged, and each of the other owners has the same equitable claim that Miss Murphy has. When we add all the other cities, towns, villages and farms occupied by our troops in the rebel States, we can have a faint conception of the whole number of like applicants, and of the aggregate amount of damages claimed. The claim of Sue Murphy becomes important from the fact that, if allowed, the United States are committed to the policy of taxing the Northern people to make good the losses sustained by the South in the rebellion. To that policy, involving, in the end, an expenditure of untold millions of dollars, we are opposed, and we think the American people are in no mood to submit to taxation to pay any such claims.

The pretence that there is a material distinction between Southern Loyalists and rebels is an idle one. There is not a rebel in the South who has a claim for damages that cannot get a ream of evidence to establish his loyalty. In fact, there is not a rebel soldier or official, from Jeff Davis and Lee down to the lowest teamster or scullion, who does not deny that he ever committed even technical treason, and who does not insist that all his acts in the rebellion were religiously required of him as a citizen of his State. Even the few who took no part in the rebellion all disclaim that they were under any obligation to fight for or aid the National Government against the commands of their "State." The white loyalists of the South who held any other opinions than these were so few that they could be named and counted by a man of ordinary memory. All talk of loyalty as distinguished from disloyalty among these people, is absurd.

The armies of the United States, when in the rebel States, were, geographically speaking, within the territorial limits of the United States, but in point of fact were in the enemy's country, and among a people as essentially hostile as was General Scott's army in Mexico from the time it landed at Vera Cruz until it left that country. There was not a white man who dare render them a service except at the risk of his life, and the most vindictive spies, smugglers and otherwise criminal enemies were the women—the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of the men in the rebel army. How many men were led into ambuscade by these women, and then murdered, and how many posts were betrayed into the hands of the enemy by the seductions of these women, is already sung by the poets of the South.

There is no question but that the rebellion was so general and so universal on the part of the Southern people that a total confiscation of their property would have done actual injustice to but comparatively few persons. But Congress did not confiscate, as it might have done; it left the survivors of the war whatever of their property remained, and it squared all accounts for damages just as it would have done had it been at war with any any other enemy. That settlement was most liberal towards the rebel people. It spared their lives and their property, which they had forfeited. The damage they had sustained was but insignificant compared with what they had wrought upon the nation and upon the Northern people.

The people of the United States are now taxing themselves beyond all precedent to pay the interest on their war debt, and to pay pensions to the wounded and disabled soldiers, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle. They have to contend with those who seek to repudiate these obligations. Shall they now borrow more money and issue new bonds and increase the public debt and the taxes to pay the national interest, to pay Sue Murphy and one million of other claimants for damages sustained by them in the effort of the United States to recover possession of the towns and cities over which these claimants had raised a hostile flag, and from which, with shot and shell, they had resisted the national authority?

For the class of claimants represented by Sue Murphy the American people have no sympathy. A nation overwhelmed with debt, struggling to keep above the wave of taxation, is not prepared to increase that debt and taxation to borrow money to repay the people of the rebel States for injuries to their business and property in the suppression of the rebellion.

Senator Edmunds' bill to prevent military officers from holding civil offices, is evidently aimed at Secretary Schofield. It is provided by existing laws that where a person holds two offices at the same time he shall draw a salary for only one of them. There is no principle of economy, therefore, involved in the bill. We venture to say that nobody can put his finger upon any bad result that has proceeded from the eligibility of military officers to civil office, but on the contrary many advantages have accrued to the country from it. It was an advantage to the country that General Schofield was enabled to accept the office of Secretary of War. It was an advantage, likewise, that General Grant was once enabled to accept it. Until it can be shown that some harm has accrued, or is likely to accrue, from the existing rule, we hope that Congress will not disturb it.

The Republican caucus of the Maine Legislature has adjourned without making any nomination for Senator. Seventy-five votes were cast for Hannibal Hamlin, seventy-four for Lot M. Morrill, the present incumbent, and one vote blank, which the presiding officer of the caucus says was intended to be cast for Mr. Morrill. An adjournment was then effected without any nomination. There is much excitement at Augusta over the result, or want of result. We cannot see, at this distance, what is to be gained by ousting Mr. Morrill from his seat. He is decidedly an abler man than Mr. Hamlin, and possesses an equally good character, though he has had less experience in manipulating conventions. Mr. Hamlin was a candidate against Mr. Fessenden four years ago, and will probably continue to be a candidate until somebody dies.

We do not know what occasion Mr. Farnsworth has to stand between Postmaster General Randall and an investigation of the Wells, Fargo & Co. mail contract. If the contract is a fair and honest one it can easily be proved such, and all parties concerned in making it ought to be anxious to have an opportunity to exhibit the truth to the country. At the present time the public have an extremely unfavorable opinion of it, and this unfavorable opinion will extend to all persons who oppose an investigation into its true character.

The right of the President to grant pardons before as well as after trial and conviction is pretty well established. His right to grant pardons *en masse* by an amnesty proclamation is not so clear. Chief Justice Marshall once held that a pardon must be written out and delivered to the offender before it could be pleaded in court, because, he said, the party might refuse to accept a pardon, and, in that case, there was no way known to the court to force it upon him.

The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin is attracting much attention. The candidates are Matt H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee; General C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse; Horace Rublee, of Madison; ex-Governor Salomon and O. H. Waldo, of Milwaukee. There are two or three others who, [illegible], consider themselves candidates. [illegible] Washburn and Mr. Carpenter, respectively, are sanguine of success.

Senator Morton having demolished Horace Greeley's scheme of precipitate specie resumption, the latter publishes a long defence of it, in which he frankly admits that his plan would lower prices, reduce wages, and favor the creditor class, to the injury of debtors. He puts his confession in the following words:

> "Mr. Senator, I do not sugar-coat my prescriptions! I tell the farmer frankly that resumption implies lower prices for produce. I tell the artisan, the laborer that it means lower wages. I hold but one language to property-holder and would-be purchaser, to creditor and debtor. I admit that resumption would favor the creditor interest, precisely as suspension favored the debtor interest. I do not admit that the debts due by our people to each other amount to any such monstrous sum as eight thousand millions of dollars; and I urge that very many of these debts exactly balance each other—many debtors being creditors as well, so that their loss on one side will be balanced by their gain on the other. Apart from the national debt, (which is payable in coin anyhow,) the amount owed by our people which is not offset by debts owing to them can barely reach one thousand millions. Some of these are now insolvent; others will declare themselves so as a consequence of resumption. In all cases of insolvency the debtors will pay what they can, and no more. Let us resume at once, and we shall proceed to offset, and adjust, and compromise; and very soon all business will have re-settled itself on a sound, secure basis, and we shall be going on prosperously. Wages will be lower, but so will the cost of living; creditors will have lost a part of their dues through bankruptcies, but what they have realized will be worth as much as the whole were. * * * Immediate resumption is a cold bath which instantly chills, but speedily invigorates; gradual resumption is a palsy which benumbs and paralyzes."

We fear that immediate resumption would not only "chill," but kill, and that the "speedy invigoration" would be the sort that follows a dislocation of the neck. Mr. Greeley is entitled at least to credit for candor for not "sugar-coating" his noxious pill; but who does he suppose will advocate his prescription? How will he get votes enough in Congress to pass his scheme into a law? Can he name twenty-five members of the House who would dare to vote for the plunge of the debtor classes into bankruptcy?

In another column we publish a letter on the best mode of dealing with crime and criminals. The subject is one which demands serious attention, and we commend the letter to a careful reading. It would, probably, be found practically impossible to carry out the measures of reform there suggested, and it may be that the remedies indicated would not prove to be the best; but the subject will bear to be thought about, and if thinking leads to some action tending to a cleansing out of the Augean stable, much good will be achieved.

The Senatorial contest in New York has become very fierce. Two weeks ago it was generally conceded that Mr. Morgan would be re-elected, although he lacked fifteen votes of an absolute certainty. It seems now as though the Fenton men were uppermost. In this state of uncertainty new candidates are springing up. Marshall O. Roberts, Attorney General Evarts, and De Witt C. Littlejohn are among the latest competitors for the honor. Horace Greeley is also talked of—as usual.

Religious Newspapers.

The recent counterblast of the seven Doctors of Divinity against the *Independent* has had the effect to add several thousand subscribers to the circulation of the *Advance*. Whether this addition has been accompanied by a corresponding loss to the *Independent*, or by any loss at all, is known only to the publishers of that irreligious and immoral newspaper. The *Advance* is now on a self-supporting basis, and has improved considerably in point of literary excellence. It claims a circulation of fifteen thousand copies. It has secured the services of some of the best writers in the country, and we understand that it has lately added the name of Henry Ward Beecher to its list of contributors. We wish it the highest measure of success, and we doubt not it will supersede the *Independent* entirely in the West. Although not possessing the variety of the latter journal, it is free from its frivolity, giddiness and hypocrisy.

On Wednesday the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of Chicago, issued the first number of its seventeenth volume. The *Advocate* needs no words from us to commend it to those who are familiar with it. While making itself an organ of the religious sentiment of the Methodist body, it does not content itself with that position. It goes into the families of its subscribers with other attractions and other qualities. Under the editorship of Dr. Eddy it gained a widespread popularity and influence. It was made a desirable paper in every respect, and with each succeeding number secured a firmer footing in the esteem of its readers. The *Advocate* is now under charge of Dr. Reid and Mr. Edwards, and their united labors already give promise that it will continue to improve, even upon its own excellent past. The *Advocate* has become a leading organ of the Methodist Church, and a journal of extended moral and social influence. It prospers in a business way. Those who offer wares worth purchasing can always find an increasing sale for their goods. Under the new editorial organization, it will lose none of its honorable standing or pecuniary success.

A New Monthly.

The *Western Monthly*, "devoted to Literature, Biography, and the Interests of the West," is a new applicant for public favor, published by Reed & Tuttle, of this city. The aim of its conductors is to give Western writers a chance to develop their talent. The present number, however, contains articles reprinted from *Lippincott*, *Hardwick's Science Gossip*, and *The People's Magazine*. A reprint of Mr. Colfax's "Education of the Heart," a slight critical sketch by Robert Collyer of Hawthorne, and a biography of William B. Ogden, are the leading papers of the present issue. The editors bespeak the indulgence of the public for the "incompleteness observable in this number." We cheerfully comply with this request, and sincerely hope to see fulfilled the promise that improvement shall be "stamped upon all that follows;" for it would be vain to disguise the fact that high literary merit alone will secure success to a publication such as the *Western Monthly* aspires to become. The "West" will not prefer Western to Eastern magazines unless the former are fully as good as the latter. Chicago reaches out to London and Paris as easily as to her own suburbs, and is far too great a city to care for a literature which does little more than tickle her own conceit.

Miscellaneous.

Florida, Mass., has a lady cobbler.

The stallion General Knox has netted its owner, Colonel Lang, of Maine, $60,000.

Thirteen persons were lynched in Indiana during the last six months.

Bowdoin, Colby and Bate's Colleges in Maine, have a total of 226 students.

New York Fenians bluster about another raid on Canada.

The average attendance of pupils at the New York public schools last year was 103,125.

Over $2,000,000 of debts have been discharged by parties in Kansas under the Bankrupt law.

The railroad monopoly of New Jersey recently put half a million into the State Treasury.

The Royal Academy of London recently celebrated its first centennial anniversary.

The ladies of the New York Sorosis contemplate forming a dramatic club.

The unfinished high school building in Oshkosh, Wis., has already cost $53,000.

Cambridge, Mass., has 35,000 citizens and is worth $36,000,000.

Last year Boston witnessed 5,760 funerals, 4,694 marriages, and the birth of 6,884 little Hubbites.

Seals are abundant near the Aleutian Isles, on the coast of Alaska, in the summer season.

A festive old gent of seventy made over sixty "calls," in New York, on New Year's Day.

Last year benevolent Londoners contributed $7,000,000 sterling for the poor of that city.

The religious meetings in the Boston theatres are largely patronized.

The Odd Fellows of San Francisco have a library of 15,000 volumes.

The nearly completed Masonic Hall in Leavenworth, will be one of the finest in Kansas.

In the Penitentiary at Richmond, Va., there are 402 prisoners.

A popular New York organist performs at weddings for $10 a tune.

The auction sale of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, realized $54,500, and not $94,000 as reported by telegraph.

A Fort Scott (Ks.) paper predicts that ten years hence Kansas will have a population of 2,000,000 people.

It is rumored that a gold-bearing quartz lode of marvelous richness has been discovered on the Dry Cimmaron, in Colorado.

An unknown benefactor in Oswego, N. Y., has directed the distribution of 3,000 loaves of bread to the poor.

A gravestone in the Rockville (Ct.) cemetery has this epitaph:
"In memory of Jane Bent,
Who kicked up her heels and away she went."

A man in Ashtabula County, Ohio, lost the sight of one eye about eleven years ago. Recently it became suddenly irritated from some cause and sight was restored.

Because a conductor on a New York street car absolutely refused to admit more passengers into the full car, the fourteen gentlemen wedged upon the rear platform applauded him.

The orange trees at Jacksonville, Florida, have suffered from the recent cold weather, and the lemon and lime trees at Green Cove Springs appear to be killed.

Mrs. Packett, of Redford, Wayne County, Mich., recently gave birth to a child, and one week thereafter, was delivered of two more children. The two latter and the mother died.

A new underground railway is projected in London, to extend along Oxford street and Holborn from the General Post Office. The nine stations will be one third of a mile apart.

Shipbuilding and every other industrial enterprise is steadily decreasing in Quebec, and mechanics have the alternative of emigrating or starving.

A woman named Gry, living in Drywood, Ky., whose husband was accidentally killed by [illegible] has been [illegible] to an estate worth [illegible] questioning a witness, and, if too drunk to stand, he cannot practice.

In Hampton, near Bowmanville, Ont., on Tuesday, an insane mother drowned her two children in a barrel of water, and was arrested in an attempt to end her own existence by getting into the tub head first.

Brigham Young has publicly notified the printers of Salt Lake City, that if they publish his remarks without allowing him first to revise them, he will not consider them his friends.

A Mr. Parmalee has sued the town of Killingworth for $20,000 damages for the death of his wife, who was killed by the wagon in which she was riding being backed over a bridge in that town into the river below.

The alarming frequency of horse thefts in Centre Grove, near Dubuque, Iowa, has led to the formation of a Vigilance Committee of thirty sworn to observe secrecy. The letter "B" is the brand of the organization.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at New Buffalo, Michigan, on Saturday. The citizens have also resolved to improve the harbor by private effort, and thus succeed the work being done at the government expense.

An attempt to poison J. M. Mills, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was made recently, by leaving a plug of tobacco in his well that contained strychnine enough to kill twenty men.

Two of the city magistrates, one constable, the jailor and six of the Common Council of Nashville are negroes. Another Ethiopian citizen owns $40,000 worth of real estate, and still another is worth $80,000.

Three years ago a coolness sprang up between the King and Queen of Belgium, until the former observed the latter's affection for and kindly treatment of his insane sister, "poor Carlotta." Subsequently they have been like ardent lovers.

Alex. H. Stephens has not yet concluded to accept the proffered professorship in the University of Georgia. Its acceptance would injure his lucrative law practice and interfere with his literary labors.

The Arcola (Ill.) *Record* congratulates its readers that there were only 179 drunken citizens in that lively little town on Christmas Day. It thinks the cause of temperance in that vicinity is hopeful.

On Saturday last, a youth well connected in Mansfield, Ohio, went to Cleveland, was snared by a street-walker, who induced him to borrow money from his rich friends in the city and then elope with her. The friends have employed detectives to overhaul the runaways, if possible, and have telegraphed along the several lines to intercept them.

A young lady with a switch trailing fashionably down her back was somewhat startled, while waiting in the depot at Lafayette, Ind., the other day, by a kindly old lady who was not "up in the latest styles" approaching her and whispering in a tone so loud as to be audible all over the room—"Your back hair is coming down, Miss!"

It is rumored in Eastern Europe that a movement is on foot for the creation of a Slavonic Empire, to be allied with the North German Confederation. Part of the project is to revive the Kingdom of Poland, leaving two of the provinces to Russia. The Austrian Government, it is stated, has commenced prosecutions against the open friends of this plan.

The decline in the price of wool and the prevalence of foot rot among the sheep has caused a panic among Indiana and Ohio wool-growers. Farmers are rapidly slaughtering their stocks. In Knox County, Ohio, 40,000 sheep have been killed within two months, and a proportionate reduction has occurred in other counties. This policy, of course, will diminish the yield of wool next spring.

On the 19th ult., Mrs. Cunningham, landlady of the Oregon House, in San Francisco, was awakened by a burglar attempting to remove a bag of gold from between the mattresses of the bed. Springing to the floor she seized the thief, and yelled lustily. After vainly trying to shake her off, the cowardly ruffian struck her repeatedly with a slung shot and laid her insensible at his feet, while he escaped before assistance came. The lady recovered her senses and health.

An English thief got into a very ridiculous trouble recently, while trying to steal the silver communion service for a Baptist Church—the Stepney-Green Tabernacle. He found wine in the pitcher and drank so freely before carrying away the booty, that he fell headlong into the Baptistry which had been left open by the sexton. He dragged himself through the water and was found lying on the floor next morning in a pool of water, dead drunk.

On Wednesday morning, in St. Joseph, Mo., a dummy engine and five cars loaded with iron were switched off upon a side track of the St. Joe and Council Bluffs Road. The brakeman failed to stop the cars in season, and it being a down grade, the cars rushed into the Missouri. A ferry boat that was about to land was struck below the guards, and had to be steered to a sandbank to prevent its immediate sinking. Three of the cars plunged out of sight and were lost, the others were recovered. The total loss was about $12,000.

A married man, named Meinhardt, who had committed adultery with a young girl 18, named Rankin, was met by the indignant father in the ladies' car of a train on the McConnellsville Road, near McKeesport, Pa., a few days since. They no sooner encountered each other than Rankin drew a knife, and after several futile attempts, stabbed Meinhardt in the left breast, but a pocket-book and newspaper in his breast pocket, through which the blade passed, prevented fatal results. The spectators interfered and Rankin was arrested.

A singular case recently came up in an English bankruptcy case. The appellant for discharge from her liabilities was a dressmaker who had been engaged to a young man in India, who sent her a large sum with which to buy an outfit and join him. When about to do so, she received a letter from him announcing his determination not to marry her. The faithless one also wrote to his friends in England giving them the money sent to his affianced. They sued her for the amount and recovered it, and the costs of the suit and other losses rendered her bankrupt. The Court granted her discharge.

The death of Mr. Rogers, the victim of an unknown street assassin, in New York, was a very impressive one. It is thus described by Rev. Mr. Euyard, who attended him in his last moments:

"After arranging his worldly business at the deceased's request, Mr. Rogers called his family around him, and gave to his wife and each of his children his parting counsel, and requested them to kneel near his couch. He then commended them to God, and the Word of His grace. He subsequently asked the speaker to pray for them. After prayer had been offered, Mr. Rogers remarked, 'That is all; now let me die, for I am ready and waiting.' His last words were: 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.'"

A rustic matron of Palmyra, Harrison County, Indiana, thus indignantly protests, in a New Albany paper, against the "new fangled notion" of woman suffrage:

Palmyra january the 1 1869

Messrs editors i saw and read so much of lat about woman suffrage i give you my thoughts i think a woman has no business at the polls but if nothing else will do let the woman have the pants and the men the petticot what could a woman do in the pressident chair could she govern this vast domain no well if she is aloud vote she will want to be master of the white house i think if i should be alowd to vote I would feel like A sheep going to A shooting match [illegible] what to do when I got there and therefor let the woman stay at home and attend to there business if you Can get any sence out of this do so

A farmers wife

The palace in Paris, for which Isabella has paid 2,000,000 francs, is situated at the corner of the Avenue du Roi de Rome, not far from M. de Girardin's substantial dwelling. Nothing can surpass the sumptuousness of the building. It is marble on marble from the hall to the roof, or rather dome, which inside is blue and supported by marble columns. The dining hall is gold and white, the furniture gold and tapestry. The reception salon is oval, and splendidly fitted up; the boudoir is lined with satin; the paintings on the ceiling correspond with the hangings of Aubusson in the bed-chambers. The picture galleries and lobbies are decorated with masterpieces; the library is of ebony, set off by red drapery and fittings. The museum is full of curiosities from every part of the world. In one word, the 2,000,000 francs paid for the walls and buildings are exceeded greatly for the furniture, and all the waste ground, round the palace, which has been purchased in order to be converted into a park and gardens, will cost more than the palace and furniture together.

One of the civil engineers on the Central Pacific Railroad thus describes a pond of warm water in what seems to be the crater of an extinct volcano, near the North Fork of the Humboldt River, in Nevada: "I must tell you about one remarkable natural curiosity we camped near—a curious hot spring. It is situated in a crater about two hundred feet in diameter, on the top of a knoll which rises about fifty feet above the river. In the bottom of the crater is a long elliptical pool, perhaps 150 feet long in one direction, and 75 in the other—a mammoth bath tub in shape. The depth of the water is unknown, no lines brought here having been long enough to reach the bottom. In one part the water is just hot enough to enable the hand to be held in it, and the remainder of the pool varies from this to lukewarmness. The walls are nearly vertical, and you can imagine the luxury of a plunge into it, with no fear of striking bottom. Just think, too, of swimming about, on a cold November day, with the rising steam deposited in frost upon the rocks, in water which is of a temperature perfectly luxurious. When I went in I had so severe a cold as to be unable to speak aloud, and it cured me almost entirely. The water tastes slightly of sulphur, iron and lime."

The Leavenworth Bridge.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of the 5th inst., a St. Louis despatch says, with regard to the bids for building a bridge over the Missouri River, at Leavenworth, my bid for the bridge with cast iron top chords was $[illegible], or with wrought iron top chords $[illegible]. Allow me to say the thing is entirely wrong. I made no such bid.

My bid was as follows: For the superstructure of four spans, 258 feet long each, with wrought iron top chord, $270,000, or with cast iron top chord, $[illegible]; and for cast iron cylinders for the substructure, and all cast iron connected therewith, 7¼ cents per pound, put in place, and for all wrought iron connected with the substructure, ice breakers, &c., 12 cents per pound. And for abutments on the west bank of the river, $30 per cubic yard for masonry, actual measurement. I bid for no wagon road or approaches. By a careful computation of the quantities, my bid amounts to about $1,115,000.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAS. KELLOGG.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1869.

A Circular to Western Colleges.

To the Faculties of the several Colleges in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota:

RESPECTED BRETHREN: The Western College Association, meeting in Bloomington, Ill., with the Wesleyan University (President Munsell), last July, on motion of President Haven, of the University of Michigan, instructed the undersigned to invite all colleges in the [illegible] States named above [illegible] to meet [illegible] in the deliberations at the next annual meeting with the Northwestern University, at Evanston, near Chicago, Ill., at such time as the Executive Committee shall, by circular, designate, which invitation we hereby cordially and respectfully extend; and,

WHEREAS, The colleges of the State of Ohio were not included in the above vote, and as President Fairchild (Oberlin) has already once asked and addressed our annual meeting, and as President Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio, has expressed the wish that the association might be [illegible] the colleges of the State the undersigned take the liberty, not as a committee but as individuals, to express our judgment that the attendance of the Ohio College Faculties would be acceptable to the association, and that such officers in the same to [illegible] be [illegible] to membership in the body.

By order of the Western College Association.
J. BLANCHARD, President Wheaton College.
E. O. HAVEN, President University of Michigan.
[illegible]

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Official Report of the Cost of Constructing the Road.

The Leading Stockholders are the Contractors.

They Make a Profit on the Job of $17,823,270.

None of the Subsidy Held as a Reserve Fund.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, reference was made to an estimate of the actual cost of constructing this work, submitted to him by Jesse L. Williams, one of the Government Directors. That report, with others in regard to the road, has been submitted to the House and ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 14, 1868.

SIR: The near approach to the meeting of the two Pacific Railroad Companies, with their respective lines of track, thus opening railroad traffic across the continent, gives importance to every fact bearing upon the success of this great international work. The manner of its construction, the degree of its completeness, and the probable cost as built, are believed to be points of special interest with the department at this time.

Hitherto much uncertainty has existed as to the cost of a railroad crossing the western half of the continent. The topographical surveys made by order of Congress in 1854, could, in one season, but partially develop this vast unoccupied region. Its adaptation for railroad construction, and the possibility of avoiding the rugged mountain districts by favorable east and west valleys, could be determined with certainty only by the definite final location. From the progress made in its construction, the cost can now be estimated with sufficient certainty for any purposes of the department.

Having, as a member of the Locating Committee, passed over the line adopted, and having taken some notes during the careful professional examination of the entire work to Salt Lake in July last, under your instructions, it seems proper, under the thirteenth section of the amendatory act, to report any facts obtained, throwing light upon this subject. This statement, so far as it bears upon the cost, may furnish the same information, but in different form, with that sought through the Government Directors by your letter of the 7th of October last.

It now seems probable that, in the division of the work between the two companies, this company will build to some point near the northern extreme of Salt Lake. Assuming the place of meeting to be a little west of Monument Point, supposed to be the best point for the junction of the projected Oregon Branch, the total length of the line built by the Union Pacific Company will be about 1,110 miles.

The cost of the road, as shown on the books of the Railroad Company, is, of course, equivalent to the contract price per mile, which, for the first 900 miles, has heretofore been reported.*

But the actual cost to the contracting company, understood to be an association embracing most of the larger stockholders in the railroad company, is shown only by their private books, of which the Government Directors have no knowledge. In the present unfinished state of the work, even a full statement of the expenditure to date by the contracting company, would throw little light upon the cost of the entire line. On this point a more satisfactory view can now be presented by an approximate estimate from the most accurate data available. A summary of such estimate for 1,110 miles I here submit. It does not include the whole cost as the road should be completed, but as heretofore built and accepted by the Commissioners.†

ESTIMATE.

Grading and bridging 1,110 miles, including trestle bridging; also, Howe truss bridges, and stone culverts, so far as built or commenced	$10,981,472
Iron rail for 1,110 miles, delivered on the west side of the river at Omaha, including six per cent of length in sidings	10,972,837
Spikes, chairs, fish plates, switches, &c., delivered at Omaha, for the same length of road	1,048,923
Transportation of iron rails, chairs, spikes, &c., from Omaha to the track-laying party, averaging near 550 miles, including hauling out of ties from Omaha, Laramie and other points of delivery, with other miscellaneous transportation	2,222,089
Cross ties for 1,110 miles, with sidings as above, delivered at Omaha, Laramie and other points of distribution, about three millions in all, of which, probably, 1,560,000 are mountain pine, 150,000 cedar, 390,000 hard wood (not oak), and 900,000 cotton wood	2,942,500
Track-laying 1,110 miles, including sidings, as per contract, probable allowance for delays	1,100,000
Equipment on 1,110 miles, including rolling stock, shops, stations, &c., estimated at same rate per mile, as on first 740 miles	6,488,000
And cost of preliminary surveys, and final location, from 1863 to 1866 inclusive, not including land and town site surveys, probably about	750,000
And also for engineering and contingencies in construction, general expenses, interest on capital advanced at commencement of the work, say	2,000,000
Telegraph line 1,110 miles, as it is being built	333,000
Total	$38,824,801
Average per mile	34,977.21
Average per mile for 1,110 miles of track superstructure included, and a fair proportion of the allowance for contingencies	27,000

The prices affixed are considered a liberal allowance for what has been actually paid to the sub-contractors, and for materials purchased, not covering the second profit, which, of course, is due to the intervening contracting company.

In this statement of cost, the bridging equipment and general station, as I found these items up to August last, on the first 710 miles, including shops and station buildings there commenced, is taken as a basis of the whole line. All permanent bridges and stone culverts, since substituted in place of trestlework, together with the truss bridges proposed on the Weber River, are also included.

The degree of confidence to which an estimate of such magnitude is entitled can be better determined by stating its elements. The main items, such as iron, ties, track-laying, &c., being matters of public contract and purchase, can vary but little. These constitute nearly half the whole estimate. The work, equipment and general contingencies. Of the sufficiency of these, every practical engineer acquainted with the route will form his own opinion. As respects the grading and trestlework, the engineers who made the final location could, from their notes, make a more accurate estimate. The difference, however, could not materially change the general comparison between the actual outlay and the means provided.

In the settlement between the board and the contractors for the first 246 miles, reaching to the 100th meridian, made in December, 1866, the cost of iron rails delivered at Omaha was found to be near $135 per ton. This is taken as a basis for the first 440 miles, most of which was burdened with the large cost of Missouri River navigation. Iron rails for the last 670 miles have been and are being delivered at Chicago under public contracts, as I understand, at an average of $83 to $85 per ton. They are estimated at $85. Adding railroad freight to the Missouri at two cents per ton per mile, with $1.50 per ton for transferring across the river, gives for this very large item a reliable standard of $97.50 per ton at Omaha. Hauling out iron and other materials to end of track is placed at two and a half cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

As respects the grading, the two heaviest sections on the work have been carried into the statement at the estimate of the locating engineers as reported to the company. In all these are nine or ten short sections of heavy grades; west of and including the expensive parts of the Black Hill Range, amounting to forty-five to fifty miles. In most cases this is estimated, not from the engineer's notes, but by comparison with other similar works. Intermediate between these points of heavy work, which embrace most of the rock excavation, the grading is generally of the ordinary character, corresponding in amount of material moved, with the cheaper roads in the States farther east. The very favorable formation in the Platte and Lodge Pole valleys is well known. These divisions are estimated by the mile in comparison with other similar work. The earth on the entire line is generally light, and cheaply removed, which in part offsets the extra cost of supplies.

The undersigned recognizes the various and necessarily large expenses of a general and contingent character incurred in conducting an enterprise of such magnitude. For this the allowance of two millions would seem to be adequate.

For 1,110 miles of the road the cash value of the government bonds and the company's first mortgage bonds, for which this subsidy forms the basis, may be estimated as follows:

United States bonds from Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, Black Hill Range, as fixed by the President, 526 miles, at $16,000	$8,416,000
United States bonds thence for 150 miles, at $48,000	7,200,000
United States bonds for the remainder of 1,110 miles, being 434 miles, at $32,000	13,888,000
Total United States bonds bearing 6 per cent in currency	$29,504,000
Average per mile	26,580

The company, as the road progresses, issues its own first mortgage bonds to the same amount. These six per cent thirty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, and are a prior lien to that of the government.

Estimating the government bonds at par, and the company's first mortgage bonds at 92 per cent over all expense of agencies and commissions, the total cash proceeds amount to $56,647,680, averaging per mile, $51,034.

[The cost of the road being $34,977, an amount spent by the company $51,034, shows that the stockholders have profited $16,057 per mile, $17,822,270 on the job.]

The lands granted by Congress, whatever may be their value, not, in my judgment very large, is a further bestowment from the government.

The idea of bringing the road up in its equipment, appointments and permanent finish to the proper standard of an efficient work, by conducting the construction after opening for traffic, is by no means new. The first object in railroad construction is, very properly, to lay the rails, even on an incomplete road way if necessary, so as to transport stone, ballast and other materials with which the road, its shops, &c., are enlarged and completed. Railroad managers of experience well know the necessarily large increase of the construction account during the first few years, by work properly belonging to the original construction. There is nothing in the circumstances attending the Pacific Railroad to make it an exception, but much to enforce the general rule. If diverse views exist on this point, the difference can only relate to the source from which the completion and equipment fund shall be drawn. Not only the public interest, but the value of the securities of the road, will be enhanced by putting into the work a further portion of the subsidy, rather than in burdening the future income with these unavoidable expenditures.

The delay in presenting these estimates beyond the time promised has occurred mainly from the necessity of awaiting a personal inspection of the route beyond the Wasatch Range, the final location of which division has but recently been completed.

Respectfully submitted,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Government Director U. P. R. R.

HON. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

*Whether the last 200 miles has been let to the same contracting company, or is being built directly by the railroad company, I am not informed.

†No account is taken of interest paid by the company upon their first mortgage bonds on the one hand, nor of their receipts from the net earnings of the road, on the other hand.

Business Prospects in Mississippi—Cost of Living—Climate—Health.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I was born and raised in this State, and since July, 1865, have lived in Corinth, Mississippi. I am well satisfied to-day, after a careful survey of the business of this city and portion of the State, that Northern Mississippi offers inducements in every way superior to those offered in this State for profitable manufacturing. And as practical men are only moved by facts, I shall give some in support of my opinion.

White oak, poplar and yellow (hard) pine lumber of the finest quality, can be purchased at Corinth in any quantity, at from $14 to $15 per thousand feet. Best Pittsburgh coal at $7 to $8, and inferior coal at a less price. Coal and iron mines are now being worked within one hundred miles of Corinth. Pig iron can be procured as low as at any point in the country. Mechanics [illegible] here. Sugar, syrups and coffee coming from New Orleans are cheaper there than here. Potatoes, including the finest quality of sweet ones, are worth in the fall from 40 to 50 cents per bushel; butter, from 20 to 25 cents; the finest beefsteak, 10 cents, and quantities of beef 4 to 6 cents per pound. Flour the same as here, but of a superior quality; corn 50c. When it is known that the entire South is now comparatively destitute of wagons, plows, cotton-gins, farming implements and machinery, with all these advantages at hand for their manufacture, can any practical man doubt that Corinth offers superior inducements to manufacturers? Scarcely a day passes that large quantities of stoves, iron and and stone hollow-ware, wagons, carriages, hubs, spokes and fellies, brooms, tubs and pails, furniture, plows, axe-helves, ox-yokes and bows, do not arrive at or pass Corinth for points South, while special advantages exist there for making each of the above articles. The article of boots and shoes deserves particular mention. Dry hides are bought there for twelve cents per pound. They and the bark to tan them are shipped North, and returned, made into boots and shoes, while every stage of their manufacture could be done as cheaply there as North. Not one of the numerous wants above mentioned are supplied there except a first-class foundry and machine shop, by Northern men, which is paying well, although only fairly under way. As vast tracts of land, (not immediately on the railroads), covered with chestnut oak, can be bought for from $300 to $400 per section and hides at twelve cents per pound, it would seem the natural place for tanning.

Agricultural prospects are almost as inviting, for either persons of limited means or capitalists, as first-rate land can be bought on the railroads for from $5 to $10 per acre, and the wood sold, delivered to the roads, at $2.50 per cord, leaving the land cleared at a profit. As to health, I regard Corinth and the entire northern part of Mississippi equal to any part of the country. The United States census report for 1860 showed Tishomingo County (in which Corinth is situated) to be the healthiest county in the United States. The very beautiful climate of Northern Mississippi is a great inducement to settle there. Almost every fruit and flower grow to perfection, with but trifling attention. The great discouragement to Northern persons going to Mississippi has been the unsettled condition of the State, and the supposed unfriendly feelings towards Northern people. I trust my own experience may be sufficient to dispel all fears in that direction. I have from the day of my arrival there been known as a Republican, and as having been a Federal soldier, and yet I have never had a syllable of insult offered me, but, on the contrary, have had every courtesy and friendship extended to me that could have been extended to a native-born citizen. I firmly believe that any judicious person can live undisturbed in any part of Mississippi. No doubt, heartburnings do exist, and much violence has been done, but I am persuaded it has generally been provoked by injudicious conduct, and then has been wonderfully distorted through the newspapers. But since Grant is to be our President, a new era of good feeling and determination to bury all past differences, seem to pervade the whole South.

I shall remain a few days at the Tremont House, where I shall be pleased to see any one interested in the South. I am respectfully,
W. W. WILLIS.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1869.

How to Deal with Crime.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago has recently established a second Police Court, is expected soon to establish a third, and has decided to build a new Bridewell; it is also announced that the State of Illinois will soon need another Penitentiary. These facts may not prove that crime is increasing among us in greater proportion than the population, because the number of people in the city and State is rapidly augmenting; but they do point out the fact that the progress of modern civilization is not, thus far, efficient in the lessening of crime, either by virtue of preventive effort, or through the correction of offenders against the law.

Where lies the fault? Plainly not in ignorance of the law; no one, in the present day, interposes that plea in bar of sentence. It is equally certain that the fault does not lie in a lack of severity in the enactments against crime; the question of severity as against mildness has often been settled, from the time of Draco onward to the present. It has been demonstrated that where the penalty is disproportionately great, the law becomes inoperative by reason of unwillingness on the part of the community to aid in its enforcement. There is little doubt that the fault lies in the uncertainty of punishment.

If it were known that detection is an almost inevitable attendant on guilt, and that there is no hope of escaping full punishment when the fact of the guilt is made known, very few would be found to hazard the chances, and that few would have a better right to plead insanity than nineteen in twenty of those who now make that plea. The man who deliberately commits crime entertains one hope, or a series of hopes, all pointing towards immunity. He hopes to be able to evade detection, or if detected, to fee the officer, and escape, or if arrested, to hire an expert lawyer to bribe or hoodwink the jury, or if convicted, to work on the feelings of the Judge, or if sentenced, to procure a pardon from the Governor. It may be said that these are but shadows; experience shows that some of them have proven to be sufficiently tangible to warrant a reliance upon them as a whole. It may be true that it is better to let nine guilty men escape than to punish one innocent person, but it is also true that if the guilty were certain to be punished the wrong-wisher would be afraid to become a deliberate wrong-doer; there would then be no necessity for the trial of innocent parties, because there would be no crimes of which to accuse them, except those perpetrated on the temptation of the moment, and such crimes are generally traced easily, because no plan of concealment has been laid by the criminal.

The feeling of moral certainty of punishment can only be insured by a change in our laws so radical in its character that many people will be disposed to regard it as impracticable; but there are none except the criminal class, and those directly interested in the preservation of the present system, who would not be glad to see a change effected. The evils of the system now in vogue are so great as to surround all our courts with a pestilential atmosphere and render it almost impossible to preserve the majesty of the law, to say nothing of its purity.

The following are the leading features in the reform which should be adopted:

The police should be authorised and instructed to arrest all persons suspected of living by crime, and parties so suspected should be sent to jail unless they can show honest means of support adequate to their mode of living. This provision would enable the police to deal with the gamblers, the confidence men, the burglars and pimps who infest the community, and are known to be such, but are able to defy legal proof of specific acts of crime. Persecution of honest men under this enlarged authority could be prevented by making the police authorities responsible for abuse of power, and increasing the facilities of appeal while lessening the cost of the process.

The arrested person should have the right to an immediate trial on application therefor, subject to the right of refusal for obvious reasons—as the absence of witnesses, or the property in dispute. This would go far towards abolishing the fungus-like growth of straw-bailers and shyster lawyers which now infests our stations and county jail. Prosecuting witnesses should, in like manner, have the right to an immediate trial, unless the same be judged by the Court to be improper. This would put a stop to nine-tenths of the injustice now practised towards important witnesses, many of whom are confined for months, while the criminal is allowed to go out on bail.

The grand jury inquisition should be abolished, except with regard to cases of information before arrest. This would shorten the time, and diminish the expense of trial.

The power to prosecute for crime should be made general. Any citizen should have the right to present an indictment in cases where the officer in charge of that trust fails to execute it. This would abolish the temptation to enter a *nolle prosequi* at the request of friends, and render useless the stealing of bills from the files of the courts. It would be easy to protect the public against malicious prosecution, by making the prosecutor responsible for the part taken by him in the matter.

Legal quibbles should be ruled out, and to this end all indictments should be written in plain language, without any of the numerous amplifications or replications which now only serve to mystify jurors, and enable prisoners to escape through technical error. It would be much better to charge that on or about the — day of such a month, A B did steal property from C D, the value of the said property being about so many dollars; or that A B did kill C D on or about such a date, than to load down an indictment with legal nonsense. The prisoner could not then take advantage of technical inaccuracies in the indictment, and should not be permitted to do in pleading. The main fact alleged should be dealt with, and if that be proven, the attendant circumstances could be considered in determining the extent of the punishment.

Appeals to the feelings of a Judge or jury should be inexorably forbidden. A lawyer who would not confine himself to the facts in the case should be ruled out of court. "Badgering" of witnesses should also be made punishable as contempt of court. These improvements in practice would very much shorten the time of trial, and curtail the expense to the accused. A person charged with crime would be able to conduct his own case, or to hire an attorney at a reasonable cost, thus obtaining the right to prevent the ruin of his character without ruining himself in circumstances.

Our juries should be composed only of intelligent, honest men. If the above noted reforms were instituted, our business men would be willing to serve on juries. At present they can afford to put five dollars into the hands of a bailiff, but they cannot afford to run the risk of having to spend a week in listening to bastard eloquence from men who speak for so much an hour, and fight not so much for a client as for reputation to bring them other clients. With short trials, in which only the facts should be presented, we should have juries who would be capable of judging according to the evidence, and honest enough to do it; our jury system would not then be a bye-word and a stench in the nostrils, and justice would be meted out to offenders speedily and cheaply.

The exercise of the power to pardon by Mayor or Governor should be strictly limited to those cases in which circumstances revealed subsequent to the trial raise a well-founded doubt as to the justice of the sentence.

The death sentence should be abolished except in cases where wilful murder is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. We cannot recall a man to life when once executed, but he may be released from imprisonment. This provision would prevent the release of many persons of whose guilt there is no moral doubt, but not enough legal proof to warrant a conscientious jury in consigning them to the gallows.

Where the confinement of witnesses is absolutely necessary they should be kept as comfortably as possible. Many a robber goes unpunished because his victim knows that to complain is to run the risk of a loathsome imprisonment, the loss of weeks of time and subjection to insult from shyster [illegible] with enough of wholesome food, and exercise and pure air to prevent ill-health. We have no right to engender physical disease in those believed to be the victims of moral pollution. It is a sin of society against itself, which brings a heavy punishment.

Prisoners held for trial have the special right to be treated as human beings, and held with no more rigor than is sufficient to insure their appearance for trial. The brutal treatment daily practised on this class of people—many of whom are innocent of crime—should be visited with the most condign punishment.

It may be urged that such sweeping changes cannot be brought about, that there is no power to pass laws including these features, under the constitution. This is true, but we are soon to have a Constitutional Convention in this State, and the constitution may be so amended as to admit of some such system of reform as here indicated. But the change would be made only after a severe struggle with the host of vampires who now fatten on the foul carcase called the "body of the law." Those carrion seekers now buzz their wings on the very steps to the throne of justice; they would strive hard at the legislative portals lest the enactments should be passed which would sweep them and their nefarious occupation out of existence.

The great obstacle would be, however, met with in the apathy arising from ignorance of the subject on the part of the people and their representatives. Only those who have breathed the atmosphere of the Police Station and the jail, the Sheriff's office and the court-room, for years, can have even a faint idea of the magnitude of the corrupt mass which obtrudes itself defiantly under the noses of well-meaning officials, who are powerless to abolish it. Honest Judges, lawyers, and officers know that they are surrounded by a quagmire of illegal filth, but even they do not know its full depth. There are very few, besides the criminal actors in those gigantic wrongs, and their victims, who know anything of the foul depths frozen over by the stiff etiquette of legal process. Could only a tenth part of the enormity daily practised under the cover of law, be generally known, the public gorge would rise, and the vile thing be at once ejected from the body corporate and politic. With your permission, the writer will attempt, in a future letter, to give one or two samples from the cesspool over whose glassy surface he has walked for many years in the performance of professional duties.

JUS.

The Cattle Disease.

A meeting was called by the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, at Urbana, on the 31st day of December, 1868, for the purpose of devising ways and means to prevent the spread of the disease called the Texas or Spanish fever among our cattle, and also to inquire as to whether any relief can be granted to those who have suffered in the loss of their cattle by said disease.

The meeting was organized by calling A. Harwood to the chair, and appointing W. S. Hildreth Secretary.

W. F. Hill offered the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The introduction of Texas cattle into this country has been followed, wherever they have been taken, by the spread of a malignant and fatal disease, called the Texas fever, whereby thousands of our home cattle, including the poor man's cow and the rich man's herd, have been destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, It appears to be the determined purpose of individuals, for selfish and sordid ends, and without any proper regard for the public sentiment, the public good, or the public law, to continue the introduction of Texas cattle, and thereby to endanger the lives of all our home cattle, and to threaten the very existence of the dairy and stock raising business, as it heretofore existed among us, whereon our individual and general prosperity much depended, therefore,

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that, in view of the existing circumstances, it is the imperative duty of the good people of this county and of the State to *bethink themselves and arouse to some concerted and efficient action* for self-protection to prevent the further introduction of Texas cattle, and the consequent prevalence of a disease which has been so disastrous in its effects heretofore, and which is now threatening to our prosperity as an agricultural and stock-raising community.

Resolved, That those who have heretofore brought the Texas cattle among us, thereby causing such incalculable evils so far as they did it in violation of known public sentiment and known public law, do justly deserve the severest censure of the public sentiment and the severe penalty of the public law. And that even if they did entertain some hope that the public law was unconstitutional, it was their duty (as it is the duty of all good citizens) to respect it, and to abide by it, until it should be decided unconstitutional by the proper authority.

Resolved, That, believing, as we do, that the real design of this law, as is most evident upon its face, was not to interfere with the legitimate commerce between the States, but simply to protect *this State* against a terrible disease, we can but hope and believe that when the matter shall be carried up to our highest court it will be found that it is not only just, but also constitutional, for a State to thus protect itself by law, and that it will be so decided.

Resolved, That, if we are mistaken in this, and it shall be decided by our Supreme Court that this law is unconstitutional, our Legislature be requested to enact, as early as practicable, another law which shall be constitutional, and which shall be calculated, as much as possible, without interfering with the organic law of the country, to prevent the further annoyance of these cattle and this disease in our State; and we would respectfully suggest that one feature of the enactment shall be, if practicable, not only to make the owners of Texas cattle responsible for all losses that may occur by this disease in the neighborhood of their cattle, or of where they had been, and also to make all railroads responsible for any damage that may follow the transportation of said Texan or Cherokee cattle over their respective roads, by spreading said disease, but further to authorize that the cattle themselves be shot down and buried without remuneration to their owners, whenever it shall be, the pronounced opinion of Commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors of any County of any county in the State, that they are diseased, or that for any reason they will be likely to communicate the disease to other cattle, thus making both the owners and the cattle to suffer for the mischief they do among us.

Resolved, That learning as we do that cattle sometimes have this disease in the winter, several having died of it in this county, in the present month, and many more shown symptoms of the disease in a mild form, which it is expected will develop itself in its malignant form as soon as warm weather shall again set in, if not sooner, it is the opinion of this meeting, that there is not, and can be no reliable protection and safety against the disease, short of entirely prohibiting any toleration of Texas cattle in the State, at any season of the year, and that the natural consequence of a mistaken and tolerating Texas cattle at any one season, will be to tolerate the Texas cattle disease to a greater or less extent at all seasons.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the tolerance of Texas cattle in the State shall be permanently continued, it will not only most seriously affect the great stock raising interest of the State, but at the same time all its other great interests, these interests being so materially dependent upon each other, that, when one of them is seriously affected, all the others will be to a greater or less extent.

Resolved, That we consider the cattle business as now carried on in connection with agriculture in this State, and participated in by all classes of our farming community as the great staple and essential source of our wealth and prosperity as a State; and if the introduction of Texas cattle, or any other cause, shall be permitted to destroy or injure the business as now carried on and participated in by all classes, it will correspondingly affect our general prosperity as a people.

Resolved, That so far as the question of *cheap beef* is concerned, it will be far better in the long run for all, the consumer as well as the producer, that we protect our home cattle business as now carried on throughout the State, rather than allow the introduction of these Texas cattle to destroy or injure it, and thereby give the comparatively few capitalists who will be able to deal in them the better chance to eventually control the beef market, and to command their own prices.

Resolved, That while in Missouri it is customary, when Texas cattle are brought into the State, for the people to collect and with powder and ball drive them back, it is the sense of this meeting, that in this State it would be far more justifiable for the many to protect themselves against the few, than for the few in violation and defiance of a just public law to seriously injure the many.

Resolved, That the people of this county have suffered as much from Texas cattle as they are willing to suffer, and if any person or persons shall be so reckless of law and of the general welfare as to wish to deal in this kind of stock in any way that will materially endanger the property of others, we do hereby warn them against carrying out, or attempting to carry out, any such wish, for as sure as the public law, just in itself and enacted by legal representatives of the people, shall not be speedily enforced in our courts, just so sure the public sentiment shall be speedily enforced outside of the courts.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of each township in the county to form themselves into a society, adopt rules and regulations, appoint committees, and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to effectually secure self-protection against the bringing in of Texas cattle, and against those selfish and self-willed persons who are willing to bring them in and thereby hazard the property of all around them by spreading this baneful and destructive disease among our home cattle.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature of the State of Illinois to make the necessary appropriation to pay a fair compensation for all native cattle that have died with the disease called Spanish fever, in Champaign County, during the year 1868, provided they shall not be able to recover pay under existing law of the State.

A Former Exploit of Reverdy Johnson.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Sun* is as follows:

While Reverdy Johnson's name was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a member of the House called upon a very distinguished Senator on the committee, and asked him whether he knew from the official records that Mr. Lincoln sent Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans as an arbiter in the case of $800,000 in gold which Gen. Butler believed to be the property of the Confederate Government, and which was claimed by a foreign banking house, and that after an examination Johnson decided that it was the property of the foreign house, and Mr. Lincoln accordingly turned it over. The committeeman replied that he knew these facts. He was then asked whether he knew Mr. Johnson's handwriting. He replied in the affirmative, and his visitor handed him a receipt signed by Reverdy Johnson (and dated while he was making that examination) for a fee of $5,000 from the banking house for attending to some important business on his return North. Subsequent developments showed conclusively that the money was Confederate property, and that its surrender was a gross blunder. The Senator saw the bearing of the case against Mr. Johnson, and announced his intention to oppose Johnson's confirmation; but Senatorial pride swept away all opposition, and, because Mr. Johnson was a Senator, he was confirmed. Now, more than one Senator openly declares that Minister Johnson has sold out to England, as Arbiter Johnson sold out Mr. Lincoln.

It should be known that Mr. Lincoln made this New Orleans appointment at the earnest request of Mr. Seward, who was his ardent friend.

The Arkansas Electoral Vote.

Major L. J. Barnes, of Little Rock, passed the city to-day, on his way to Washington, as messenger of the Electoral College of Arkansas, with the Presidential vote of that State. It appears that of the successful Republican Electoral ticket, Mr. Fazelly died. Four others, Messrs. Gray, Snyder and Hadley, Members of the Legislature, and Colonel Stevenson, the Judge of a Circuit Court, could not act without vacating their offices. Upon the failure of the Presidential Electors to cast the vote of the State, the law provides that the Legislature shall choose Electors, and upon its failure for any reason to act, the Governor shall appoint them. In this case the Legislature elected Messrs. L. J. Barnes, M. L. Rice, Hagan Green, B. G. Putney, and M. Larue Harrison, who met, and in a formal manner cast the vote of Arkansas for Grant and Colfax. We are under obligations to Major Barnes for the following items of the official vote of the State: For Grant and Colfax, 22,112; for Seymour and Blair, 19,078. For Congress, Colonel Boles (Republican) has 873 majority in the First District; A. A. C. Rogers, of Illinois, (Democrat), 1,120 in the Fourth [illegible] District, and James Hinds [illegible]

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The Necessity of Economy and the Determination of the New Administration.

National Expenses for the Last Three Years.

Deficiencies and Appropriations.

Speech of E. B. Washburne in Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in proceeding to the consideration of the first in the series of the regular appropriation bills to be considered, it may not be deemed inappropriate to submit to the House some observations on the character and extent of the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and other cognate matters.

It must be a matter of profound congratulation to all good citizens that the time is now come when the attention of the people can be given in a greater degree to the material and vital interests of the country. A gigantic rebellion suppressed; the curse of human slavery abolished; the rebellious States reconstructed, or in the process of reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights before the law to all; a loyal administration of the country secured for the next four years; the bitterness of party feeling assuaged—the earnest attention of the American people will now be turned to questions of the internal administration of the country.

The excitement and passions growing out of the war, and out of the contests connected therewith, will die away with the lapse of time, and the people will compel Congress to confront other and different questions than those which have for so many years overshadowed and swallowed everything else. With the unreconstructed States admitted into the Union, with full and equal protection for all men in all the States and with manhood suffrage secured by legislation or constitutional amendment, the minds of the people will turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and honest and enlightened legislation, to questions of tariffs, and to questions of railroad, telegraph, and express monopolies, which are sucking the very life-blood of the people, to the administration of the revenue laws, and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest officeholders.

Already the eyes of the people of this country are upon Congress. I may say they are upon the Republican majority in Congress, for that majority is now responsible before the country for the legislation of Congress. It can make and unmake laws in defiance and contempt of Executive vetoes. The Republican party triumphed in the last election because it was pledged to honesty and economy, to the upholding of public faith and public credit, and to the faithful execution of the laws. And those pledges cannot now be ignored without subjecting that party to the censure of the people.

The condition of the country, the vast public debt, the weight of taxation, the depreciated and fluctuating currency, the enormous expenditures of public money, the mal-administration of the government, the extortions of monopolies, press upon our attention with most crushing force. The people elected General Grant to the Presidency not only on account of the great and inestimable services he has rendered the country in subduing the rebellion; not only on account of his devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, but because they believe him to be emphatically an honest man and an enlightened statesman, who would faithfully administer the laws without fear, favor, or affection.

The time has come when we are imperatively called upon to take a new departure. Added to other terrible evils brought upon the country by the war for the suppression of the rebellion is the demoralization incident to all great wars and to the expenditures of vast and unheard-of amounts of public money; to the giving out of immense contracts by which sudden and vast fortunes were made, the inflation of the currency, which engendered speculation, prodigacy, extravagance, and corruption, by the intense desire to get suddenly rich out of the government and without labor, and the inventions and schemes generally to get money out of the Treasury for the benefit of individuals without regard to the interests of the government.

While the restless and unpausing energies of a patriotic and incorruptible people were devoted to the salvation of their government, and were pouring out their blood and treasure in its defence, there was the vast army of the base, the venal, and unpatriotic, who rushed in to take advantage of the misfortunes of the country and to plunder its Treasury. The statute books are loaded with legislation which will impose burdens on future generations. Public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railroad corporations; subsidies of untold millions of bonds, for the same purposes, have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public.

It is time that the Representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers and the speculators who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty, and when their actions will be scanned by a more critical eye. It is no new lesson that the public men of this country must learn. It is a lesson which has been taught in other countries and at times even when there was little to boast of in the way of public virtue.

It is recorded in history that during the most terrible days of the French revolution, for it was on the 24th of May, 1793, nineteen days before the passage of the celebrated decree of the national convention on the 2d of June, placing in accusation the Girondists, that Buzot, one of the purest and most eminent of those gifted and brilliant men, pronounced these memorable words, which should be engraved in letters of gold over the entrance of every public office and every hall of legislation:

"No public man can be justified in profiting from the information and advantages of his position. It is his duty to consecrate exclusively to the public interest the knowledge which such position furnishes to him."

Much is expected from the new administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed. But as much as General Grant can do, and as much as he will do in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do every thing that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President, General Grant must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the government, particularly of the legislative branch. The responsibility of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, is complete.

We can water-log the ship of State before the President-elect takes command. We can make appropriations and incur liabilities which will go over to the next administration, which cannot be met by the current revenues, and can only be met by imposing additional taxation on the people. We can destroy the confidence of the people in the wisdom, integrity and purity of the Republican party by yielding to the insatiate demands of the cormorants who have gathered about us and who make requisitions upon us which, if yielded to, will destroy, and ought to destroy, any party. By our recklessness and extravagance we can make appropriations of land and money which will destroy the national credit, and make our country an object of scorn to the civilized world.

With neither money nor credit, unable to command respect at home or abroad, we will be held in contempt by the weakest and most pusillanimous nations. Never has the country in time of peace looked to Congress with more intense interest than at the present time. The demand of the great masses of our constituents, the bone and sinew of the country, the men who have no schemes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the government, the men who fought the battles of the republic and poured out their blood in its defence, they require of us a decrease of our expenditures and a reduction of taxation. Regardless of the mysteries of finance they see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured by keeping down the expenditures of the government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenue.

It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see also that they do not keep the fetters upon the hands of the President so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws.

It is well to recur to the total expenditures of the government for the last three years, and it is encouraging to observe that they have been gradually decreased:

In 1865-66 they were	$520,000,000
In 1866-67 they were	346,000,000
In 1867-68 they were	333,000,000
In 1867-68 they were, exclusive of bounties	294,000,000
In 1867-68, or, inclusive of bounties ($43,000,000)	377,000,000
In 1868-69 they are estimated, exclusive of bounties, at	310,000,000
In 1868-69, or inclusive of bounties ($36,000,000)	336,000,000
For the next fiscal year, 1869-70, these are estimated at	303,000,000

and this latter estimate the committee believe will be materially reduced.

The amount for bounties is not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the government; and it is a matter of congratulation that there are no bounties estimated for the coming fiscal year 1869-70.

The amount voted for deficiencies for the year 1867-68 was $15,000,000, and that amount is included in the total of expenditures for that fiscal year.

The amount called for as deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and which is included in the total of expenditures as given above, is $21,000,000.

It is worthy of note that on the 3d day of December, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required—

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	$372,000,000
On the 8th of December, 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter of the same fiscal year were	105,000,000
He estimates for the next three quarters an expenditure of	231,000,000
Total, including interest and deficiencies	$336,000,000
Expenditures less than estimated by the Secretary of	$36,000,000

DEFICIENCIES.

And I now proceed to the consideration of the interesting question of what this Congress will be called upon to appropriate for deficiencies for the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, and to carry on the government for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

First, as to the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury "of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and previous years." It is for Congress to inquire rigidly into the necessity and propriety of voting these deficiencies, which the Secretary estimates at the enormous sum of $21,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 is for the army, necessitated, in a great measure, by a consuming Indian war, which is entailing extraordinary expenses on the government. The next current amount is the estimated deficiency for the Post Office Department of over four and a half million dollars, incurred by extravagant contracts for unjustifiably extended mail service.

Then there is the scandalous estimate of nearly $660,000 for deficiencies for public buildings, where we were promised that the large amounts we appropriated last year should finish the buildings. Add this amount of $660,000 demanded as a deficiency for this fiscal year to the amount demanded for the same purpose for the next fiscal year of $3,434,000, makes $4,000,000 which we are asked to vote for public buildings at this session of Congress. And in the present state of the Treasury, or, indeed, in any state of the Treasury, I feel bound to denounce it as one of the most extravagant, unjustifiable, and profligate expenditures of the public money ever asked of Congress. There are other deficiencies which have been made, and which we are called upon to make up, that are without justification if it be considered that Congress has any power over the public Treasury. In view of the state of our finances, and deeming it indispensably necessary to reduce our expenditures for the present year in every way possible, and in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a given amount—which was $100,000—for the Coast Survey of this year.

In contempt of the action of Congress a deficiency in that appropriation of $160,000 is now demanded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be voted. The Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a private institution in this district, which has obtained nearly half a million dollars out of the government, was given $12,500 for the fiscal year for instruction, &c., which was deemed ample and even generous; but with a familiarity of the whole action of Congress on this subject, the President of this private corporation, with unparalleled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its action and demands of $17,500 more as a deficiency *for this year!*

There are other deficiencies estimated for which will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee before it reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if Congress cannot control the expenditures of the government, if it cannot stop [illegible] to be left practically to determine the appropriations, then, I say, let Congress abdicate, and let the people be saved the expense of keeping up this expensive and somewhat ornamental institution.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the following appropriations as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and all other expenditures except for pensions, Indians, and the War and Navy Departments	$45,160,000.00
For pensions	28,300,000.00
For Indian Department	3,947,000.70
For army proper	33,134,761.97
For Military Academy	354,365.38
For Armory and Fortifications	4,684,300.00
For harbor and river improvements and public buildings, &c.	8,486,018.00
For Naval Establishment	20,993,414.59
	$158,814,011.74

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows:

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$3,710,000.00
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	700,000.00
For civilization of Indians	10,000.00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000.00
For interest on the public debt	128,630,676.00
Total	$133,349,676.00

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, are as follows:

For the civil service, &c.	$ 9,907,836.00
For pensions and Indians	11,358,831.00
For War Department	28,905,021.44
For Navy Department	13,931,843.76
	$64,103,532.37
It is estimated that of this sum there will not be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	42,606,691.11
	$21,496,841.26

Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870	$303,000,000.00

It will thus be seen that $303,000,000 is amount asked for, and it is for Congress to determine how much of that sum it is absolutely necessary to appropriate to carry on the government. *How much will it be?* I will let the permanent appropriations stand as in the Secretary's estimate, though I believe the amount of interest on the public debt is overstated $2,000,000. That amount is $128,630,676, which we must regard as fixed and definite. Then there is the other amount of $158,814,011.74, made up of the items above set out in the estimate. The question recurs, How much can this amount be reduced without detriment to the public service? It is now impossible for me to state how much the first item for $45,000,000 can be reduced, as the Appropriation Committee has not yet proceeded far enough in the consideration of the various amounts making up the sum.

But we shall report a reduction of more than $100,000 from what was asked for the expenses of foreign intercourse, and nearly $1,000,000 from what is asked to go into the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Pensions, Indian Department, and army proper must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. Military Academy we reduce nearly $50,000 on the estimates. For armory and fortifications $4,684,300 are asked, and I believe we can get along with $1,580,000. For harbor and river improvements and public buildings, $8,486,018. In my judgment $3,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both those heads. For the naval establishment $20,993,414.59 are estimated. But in the Navy bill already prepared this is reduced to about $16,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose.

Here are some $13,000,000 which it is thought can be cut off from the estimates of the total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, of $303,000,000, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That will leave for the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $290,000,000. Add to that $3,000,000 more for various other expenditures, and we have a total of $290,000,000. It is my belief that the expenditures can be kept down to that point and that the government can be administered for that sum, and if that can be done, as it ought to be done, a good showing can be made.

I have made no estimate in relation to the revenue for the next fiscal year, but for the present fiscal year it appears from the Secretary's report that the actual revenues received for the first quarter amount to $95,000,392, and that the Secretary estimates the next three quarters at $246,000,000, making the total estimate of the Secretary $341,000,000. But Mr. Wells, special commissioner of the Revenue, who has given this matter great attention, estimates that it will reach $356,000,000 being $15,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary.

Assuming, therefore, that we shall not collect more revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, than the Secretary estimates we shall collect for the present fiscal year, and assuming that our expenditures will not exceed $290,000,000, there will be a surplus of $51,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1870. But with an honest collection of the revenue, and without any increase of taxes, I think we can collect $450,000,000 of revenue. If this can be done and our expenditures can be kept even within $300,000,000, we will show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870 of $75,000,000.

With an exhibit of this character, which is an exhibit that can be made if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go to par in Europe, greenbacks will approximate gold in value; taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a career of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations.

Canadian Reciprocity Scheme.

It is stated that the lobbyists at Washington have recently inaugurated a scheme which promises to pay well, and for their services have already realized a very respectable plum. The English advocates of a Canadian reciprocity treaty are anxious to have the old policy revived, and are paying handsomely to those who aid their scheme, having advanced to the lobbies the sum of $18,000 in gold, and are ready with another instalment so soon as it is needed to influence Congress.—*Washington Despatch.*

This is not the first reference we have seen to the corrupt influences which the Canadian Government has employed for the purpose of renewing the late reciprocity treaty, so-called. The Buffalo *Express* affirms as a fact that $100,000 in gold had been "placed" by the Canadian Government for use in lobbying at Washington, and securing purchasable influence to bring about a renewal of the treaty. It adds:

> "That statement was made on trustworthy information, which has since been so confirmed to us that we are convinced there is no question of its correctness. The large fund so appropriated by the Canadian Government for corruptly accomplishing the repetition of a one-sided commercial bargain is now being expended by shrewd agents, and, no doubt, according to a judiciously arranged plan. Part of it is said to be already in the pockets of a strongly organized 'ring' of experienced lobbyists at Washington, which embraces what are considered very powerful influences, both for operating upon Congress and at the end of the avenue as well. The Ottawa Government has applied its energies to the undertaking in dead earnest, and with reason, for it is a matter of life and death. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, cannot keep his administration on its legs much longer, unless he is able by this grand stroke to open American markets to Canada and revive prosperity in the Dominion; nor are the prospects of the new Dominion, as a confederacy of British North American Provinces, very flattering if the feeding spoon of Reciprocity is not brought into service again. Under these circumstances it can easily be understood with what determination the effort to obtain a new treaty will be pursued and how formidable it is."

The head agent employed by the Canadians in this business is said to be a Mr. Brega, an old hand in such business, but we opine that he will meet more opposition than his backers anticipated. Speaking of this professional lobbyist, the Montreal *Herald* says:

> "We do not like to say anything about the person selected for the performance of the job, beyond this—that being about the most notorious of the lobbyers, he is, therefore, about the most offensive to right-minded men in the United States. For these reasons we imagine that we shall, by the course which we condemn, spend our money only in the purchase of dishonor, and probably in no way advance the desired object. These things are generally quite understood and appreciated. We dare say it is perfectly well known in the States that one of the writers in one of the New York papers is subsidized by the Canadian Government, and, however much that Government may feel flattered by having views of this paper reproduced by its Canadian organs as American opinion, common sense should tell them that this is *not* American opinion, and probably its origin being known has little influence in moulding opinion. In the same way we greatly doubt whether votes in Congress will be influenced by Mr. Brega, whose trade is perfectly well understood all over the continent."

The Canadian Government is extremely anxious to have the one sided treaty renewed, for, unless it is, many of the best-informed Canadians candidly admit that the Dominion will break to pieces. If the Canadian officials can secure the free range of our markets for all their agricultural, forest, petroleum, coal and fishery products, they will undoubtedly be able to hold their government together and to keep the Provinces from drifting into annexation with the American Union, as people would then be pacified with prosperity, for they will then enjoy the double luxury of selling all their surplus products in the dear American markets, and purchasing all their manufactures in the cheap British markets. But this kind of reciprocity is not agreeable to the people on this side of the line. We have little doubt that the American Government would be willing to give the people of the Dominion a perfect Zollverein treaty, which should embrace the following points:

1. An unrestricted freedom of trade in all the products of the two countries.
2. A uniform tariff on all foreign imports, intermediate in rates between the American and Canadian tariffs.
3. Uniform internal taxation upon tobacco and spirits.
4. Uniform rates of postage, and no additional charge on letters and papers passing from one country to another.
5. The freedom of the fisheries.
6. Freedom of navigation and the coasting trade to vessels of both countries.
7. The protection of the colonies from all raids and invasions.
8. The use of the military and naval power of both parties to enforce the treaty against violations.

If our Northern neighbors are not willing to accept complete reciprocity on terms like these, we apprehend that the lobby exertions of their man Brega will secure nothing better than the same commercial privileges accorded to the "most favored nations."

Some of the Canadian papers warmly endorse the Zollverein scheme we have proposed. The London (C. W.) *Free Press* says on the subject:

> "But before so, apparently, a desirable condition of things could be reached, it is quite clear that the American tariff must be considerably reduced. That is likely soon to be done, for trade on the other side has suffered greatly, as in shipbuilding for example, by the extraordinarily high tariff, which is on a gold basis of 57 per cent. The opening of a free market to the States would be of incalculable benefit to us. See, for example, the beneficial effect it would have upon the coal mines of Nova Scotia; the development of the fisheries and the lumbering of New Brunswick; the salt and oil interests of Western Canada, as well as of the development of the mineral wealth which lies scattered so profusely from the Laurentides at the east of Lake Superior and the Northwest. The coal trade of Nova Scotia is oppressed for lack of a sufficient market. The salt trade meets with the surplus of untaxed salt from Syracuse, and has itself not sufficient outlet in Canada. The oil trade has languished at from forty cents to fifty cents a barrel these two years past, while oil has ranged from $3.25 to $4.00 in gold on the other side, for the same reason. Every horse and sheep, all the butter, poultry and small produce which goes to the other side, pays toll on going in there, which toll comes out of the Canadian farmers' pockets. The isolated commercial position we occupy, keeps out capital, reverses emigration, induces the young men to leave us, restricts and narrows the field of enterprise, and, in general terms, tends to [illegible] its doors, and is yet deprived of it for lack of a frank, friendly accommodation. The principle of Zollverein was acknowledged in the Treaty of Reciprocity, and all that is needed is to carry out the principle to its legitimate issue, viz.: Unrestricted commerce with the United States. To this end what is really required is a continental external tariff—a tariff that would be common to both countries—while free trade, or *vice versa*, existed between us. All measures of reciprocity that come short of this fail in attaining the end really sought. They are half-and-half, go-and-halt kind of measures, confessing the need, indicating the advantage, but funking at the means. If Canada was benefited by a partial reciprocity, is it not reasonable to suppose that she would be still more prosperous under a complete system of free trade? It will be difficult to show to the country that it would not be, and we believe that there is not one person in a hundred, engaged in active business, that is not of the opinion that while Canada stands shivering on the brink of a free commercial fellowship with her neighbor she is losing golden opportunities."

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL JURIES.

Introduced in the Illinois Senate by J. D. Ward.

AN ACT to authorize the calling of special juries in certain cases;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly*, That in any action, cause, suit or proceeding whatever, now pending or hereafter to be instituted at law or in equity in any of the courts of record in this State, wherein any issue of fact shall have been made up for trial by jury, the court shall, in its discretion, upon the application of either party to such action, cause, suit or proceeding, order a panel of special jurors to be summoned for the trial of such issue.

SEC. 2. That a special jury, within the meaning and intendment of this act, shall consist of persons who, by reason of superior intelligence and understanding, or by reason of their having a knowledge of experience in any trade, business, art or profession which would specially qualify them to understand the questions involved in any issue or issues.

SEC. 3. The application for such special jury shall be by motion, in writing, supported by affidavit subscribed and sworn by one of the counsel in the cause, setting forth the nature of the controversy, and that in the opinion of such counsel the ends of justice will be advanced by submitting the questions of fact involved in the issues, to a special jury, and mentioning the particular trade, business, or profession from which such special jury ought to be called.

SEC. 4. The court shall, in its discretion, upon application as aforesaid, order a Master in Chancery, not interested in the suit, to select twenty-four good and lawful men of the county, from the trade, business or profession mentioned in the affidavit provided for in the third section of this act, or from any trades, business or professions as to the Court shall seem proper, and to certify their names and additions to the Court, and thereupon a writ of *venire facias* shall be issued out of said court, commanding the Sheriff of the county to summon and return such special jurors so selected by the Master to attend the court, at a time to be specified in said writ. In case the Master in Chancery shall be a party to the cause, or in any way interested therein, the duties imposed upon him by this act shall be performed by some disinterested person, to be designated by the Court. All persons selected and summoned as aforesaid shall qualify under oath as in other cases; but the fact that any of such persons have served on a jury within a year shall not exempt them from serving as special jurors. But all persons who have formed or expressed an opinion about the matters in controversy, or who have been, or are, related to either of the parties, or who have been, or are, the agents or attorneys of either of the parties, or who are interested in the cause or the result thereof, shall be incompetent to serve as special jurors in any cause.

SEC. 5. Six peremptory challenges shall be allowed to each party to a cause, but no peremptory challenge shall be made or allowed until twenty-four special jurors shall have appeared and qualified according to the provisions of this act. The plaintiff shall be entitled to the first peremptory challenge, and the defendant to the second peremptory challenge, and so, alternately, till each party shall have peremptorily challenged six of the twenty-four jurors. The remaining twelve shall be the special jury to try the issue or issues for which they were empanelled, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. Each special juror shall be paid the sum of five dollars *per diem* for each and every day's attendance as aforesaid; but no person shall be entitled to such fees who shall be found, upon examination, to be incompetent to serve as a special juror within the meaning of this act. The Clerk of the Court shall be paid five dollars upon every such special *venire*; and the Master shall be entitled to ten dollars for selecting and certifying such jurors; and the Sheriff to five dollars for summoning and returning such special jurors; *Provided*, That no order shall be made for a special jury, in any case, until the party applying therefor shall have first deposited with the Clerk of the Court a sum of money sufficient to pay the fees hereinbefore provided for, which said fees shall be taxed as costs in the cause, in any case wherein the court shall, after trial, certify that it was a proper case for a special jury.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

WIFE DESERTION.

A Man Deserts His Wife in this City—He Claims to be a Government Detective.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 7.

Some time in October last, a man calling himself E. D. Cagwin, dropped in upon the quiet citizens of Bushnell, McDonough County, Illinois, and put up at a boarding house there. He appeared to have no special business, yet as he always paid his bills regularly and seemed to have an abundance of money, no one questioned him. His personal appearance being very fine, he soon captivated the heart of a sister-in-law of the proprietor of the boarding house, named Mattie Smith, who lavished upon him all the love her young heart was capable of. Cagwin appeared to fully return her passion, and in the short space of one month from the time of his first appearance in Bushnell, the two were engaged to be married. He then informed his affianced that he was a United States detective, and had come to Bushnell to arrest her brother, for whom there was a reward of $300 offered for stoning a car of White Boys in Blue, which passed through that town a month or so before on its way to a Blair meeting, but that in consideration of the respect and love he bore her, he would desist from pursuing the lad any further. It seems that the boy had left the State and gone to Iowa, where he had changed his name to prevent arrest for his stoning scrape, and when Cagwin told her of his business in Bushnell, she was heartily glad that her charms had saved her brother from disgrace.

A few days before Christmas, against the remonstrance of many of Miss Smith's relatives, she was united in marriage to Cagwin, and they immediately left for the East on their wedding tour. They remained in Chicago over Sunday, the 21st, and on the following day resumed their journey, and arrived here on Tuesday and put up at the City Hotel. He represented to his wife that he knew a number of men here, but could not call them by name, and that, in his business, he frequently travelled under an assumed name, giving Charles Smith as one of them. He also stated that it took a first-class countenance to make a good swindler. Their leisure hours were pleasantly passed together, he reciting tales of adventure with villains, and she listening to the hairbreadth escapes that kept him alive, to add to her happiness by making her one of the best husbands on earth. So time passed until Monday forenoon last, when Cagwin represented that he had to go to Buffalo to confer with his associate detectives, and also to see his adopted father, Mr. S. V. R. Watson, and requested his wife to get everything packed ready for a start after dinner. In the meantime he said he would go out and see "Hank" and "Fred" a little while, but would be back in an hour. The hour passed, and so did several more, but the expected husband failed to return. All that night he staid away, and on Tuesday the wife sent to the police station to inquire if there was any news of him there. She firmly believed that he had been foully dealt with, and was only disabused of that belief when she visited the police station later in the day, and was informed, after she had related her story, that she was undoubtedly a deserted wife. From that time her sorrow and shame have been intense, and she now sees wherein the advice of her friends not to marry Cagwin until she knew him better, was good. She telegraphed Mr. Watson at Buffalo, inquiring if he had seen "Del," a pet name he had taught her to call him, and received a reply that he had not. The telegram does not state anything more, so she left in doubt whether Watson ever knew such a person or not.

She has telegraphed her friends of her distressful condition. They will doubtless respond to her appeal, and take her back to her old home.

PENNSYLVANIA ON FIRE.

A Vast Subterranean Conflagration—Burning of a Large Coal Field.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 7.

We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller Coal Mines, on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of a thousand acres will be not less than $150,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member.

The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburgh coal region may yet be endangered. Let some great lake of Pennsylvania oil be touched by the resistless stream of fire, let the underground gases be turned on, let the vast beds of coal throw out their strength, and the old Keystone State, or at least a large portion of it, will form the vent of a subterranean hell inferior only to those which in other quarters of the globe break out in blazing volcanoes from the surface of the earth.

This accident to the Pittsburgh coal region will be apt to have the effect to turn the attention of consumers here to fields nearer home, and to lead them to look more closely into our resources for supplying ourselves with fuel.

Georgia Tobacco.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

There is a growing interest manifested in the cultivation of tobacco in Northern Georgia. The climate and soil are found to be in no way inferior to that of Virginia, and some specimens showed us manufactured at Clarksville will compare favorably with the best Lynchburg chewing tobacco. We clip the above from the Augusta *Chronicle*. There is no doubt that Georgia has the finest soil and climate in the Union for the successful cultivation of tobacco. An old Virginian informed us some years ago, after travelling through the upper portion of the State, that it had no equal south of Mason and Dixon's line. It may not be generally known, but we have a distinct recollection of having seen that Georgia [illegible]

LUMBER.

Business in Chicago During 1868.

WEEKLY PRICES.

The following table shows the weekly prices of lumber, shingles and lath during the year:

A TERRIBLE INVENTION.

A Regiment of Soldiers a Mile and a Half Distant, to be Killed in Four Minutes.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Dec. 31.

Some months ago a mechanical genius, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, told us he had an idea, which he was endeavoring to "work out," by which a very little army could be made irresistible against any number of enemies. He promised to let us have the benefit of the idea if he found that it could be made practicable. Since then he has diligently worked at it every evening, Sundays not excepted, bringing it "out," as he calls it. During those months his abstracted air, his isolation, the constant succession of hopes and fears about the success of his project, which would be visible on his face for days together, led many of his neighbors to suppose that he was more or less crazy. He brought his long and absorbing labors to a successful termination about four days ago, and had the gratification of testing the utility of his perfected idea, with the most complete evidence of its practicability. The invention consists of a range of guns of 5-16 bore and about forty inches long, mounted on a carriage of very simple structure, to be hauled by one horse. The width of the carriage between the wheels is six feet. The gun barrels, twelve in number, are arranged apparently parallel to each other upon this carriage. We say apparently, for their line of fire is not strictly parallel, but divergent, so that at three hundred yards distant the twelve balls sweep a line of about thirty feet. They are arranged at equal distances from each other, except in the middle, where there is a space of ten inches, into which is placed a telescope of considerable power, and a nice arrangement for adjusting the guns in taking aim. This contrivance enables the operator to send a bullet through the bull's eye at sixteen hundred yards nine times out of ten. The barrels themselves are rifled, are double the strength of ordinary rifles, and are made strong at the breech by a band six inches broad and one-sixth thick. They are all loaded at the breech. The breech pieces are all connected by a rod, which is attached to a crank, one turn of which opens and shuts all the breech pieces and loads the pieces, for the breech pieces, by this motion, are brought in contact with twelve tubes placed immediately over the breeches, and containing the cartridges, the same turn extracting the cartridge from its tube, and inserting it with precision in its place in the gun. The guns are made ready for firing by as simple and rapid a motion as the turning of a crank. They are fired by another slight motion, which drives twelve needles, inserted in the breech for the purpose, into the fulminate with which the cartridges are covered. So simply, sure and rapid are these movements that twenty-seven rounds were fired in sixty-three seconds, yesterday, at the place of trial, out on the Hyde's Ferry pike. The cartridges are four inches in length, and do not entirely explode until the ball is about half way out of the barrel, an effect which is produced by a nice arrangement of the material of which they are composed. Except the bullet the whole cartridge is combustible, and leaves nothing behind when fired off. The gun will send a ball three miles. The aim is always good at two thousand yards. At a trial yesterday a line of plank, six inches broad, was raised four feet from the ground, and fired at fifteen hundred yards distant, and out of sixty shots forty-seven went through and six others left marks upon the edges of the plank. The inventor is confident that a regiment of soldiers a mile and a half distant could be all killed by one of these Pollyferi (the name he has given them), in four minutes. In the hands of an intelligent, steady operator at least ninety per cent of the balls fired will take effect. The whole affair when in fighting trim weighs but five hundred pounds, and is intended to be hauled by one horse and worked by two men; one to drive and the other to operate. The loading and firing apparatus is so arranged that it can be detached in a moment, when the other part of the deadly engine becomes perfectly useless. One of them can be finished off complete with horse, &c., for $1,000. The inventor, a young working mechanic, feels jubilant at the great success which attended the first trial of his important production, which cost him so many months of toil, and all the means which he had at his command. He goes to Washington in about a week to push his fortune and to revolutionize the art of war.

The Last of the Seven Brothers of Rothschild.

The Hebrew *Leader* on Christmas Day presented the following interesting paper to its readers:

Mr. Senior Sachs, of Paris, who has rendered important services to the Hebrew linguistic literature, has, in the excellent Jewish periodical, the *Hamagid*, erected a worthy monument to the late Baron James (Jacob) de Rothschild. He published an obituary of this gentleman, in which he gave, with remarkable skill, a collection of passages from the Scripture and from the unequalled Hebrew poetry, adapting them to the deceased and his family. What may appear extravagant in this composition has to be attributed to the poetical inclinations of the author.

He begins thus—"Israel has been bereaved of an ornament." "James Rothschild was an ornament of Israel," not because of his immense wealth and his power as a financier, but because he lived since 1812 in the capital of sybaritism and epicurism, in the midst of relations which are apt to estrange any one from the path of a higher moral and religious life and to beguile him into a course in which the fetters of every external restraint is thrown aside, and, nevertheless, stood firmly and faithfully by the monotheism of his fathers, and strictly observed those positive historical doctrines which are the custodians of morality, as we have clearly demonstrated in these columns on former occasions, and shall have an opportunity to refer to hereafter. It was an interesting coincidence that Baron Rothschild died in that week when in the synagogues was recited, "Jacob migrated from Beer Sheba," from the well of the Seven, which was thus interpreted by Mr. Sachs: He was one of the seven brothers, who were such a bountiful source of many benefits to Israel. With singular ingeniousness he finds appropriate comparisons between the well-known transactions of Rothschild—for instance, the great idea of the French Northern Railroad, which he started, and which produced in the commerce of the world one of its most powerful links—and our old legends told about the patriarch, Jacob. He further enumerates all the charitable institutions which were erected through his agency, such as hospitals, eating rooms for the poor, orphan asylums, particularly mentioning an asylum for poor lying-in women. He likewise praises the benevolent assistance lent the poor students and scholars. He says, while to others the heart of the rich was usually hard and closed as a rock, Rothschild knew how to raise the heavy rock. He here gives a well-deserved scourging to those rich Jews of Paris who are ashamed of their nationality, and holds Rothschild up to them as an example. The author relates the establishment of a synagogue in one of the country houses of the Baron, at the inauguration of which he addressed some touching words to his children, admonishing them to remain faithful to their fathers. He reports how the deceased, during his presence in the city, had, even in the last year, on the day of expiation, walked on foot the long way from his palace to the synagogue. He confirms that it was in strict obedience to his command that his hearse was drawn by but two horses, the hearse being a second class one, and that none of the numerous decorations of the deceased were affixed to the hearse or carried in front or after it. He further remarks, expressly, that the sons of the deceased went through all the prescribed mourning rites and the rest of the most simple ceremony, as well as the orations we have previously reported in these columns.

Indictment for Treason.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the following is a complete list of the indictments for treason now on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, [illegible] General [illegible], ex-Governor [illegible] Wise, General [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary [illegible], General William [illegible], General Fitzhugh Lee, [illegible] Taylor, [illegible] W. Alexander, General [illegible], Roger A. Pryor, Major [illegible], General Jubal A. Early, General Richard [illegible], William [illegible], N. [illegible], [illegible] M. McVeigh, and R. S. Tyler.

The prosecutions have been entered in the name of Hon. Thomas R. Bocock and Judge [illegible].

The Tragedy in Columbia County, Ga.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 29th ult. furnishes the particulars of the horrid tragedy enacted in Columbia County on Christmas Eve, mention of which was made in the telegraph dispatches:

Mr. Gabriel Martin and two [illegible], rather advanced in life, resided in a [illegible] double cabin in Columbia County, about five miles from [illegible]. They were [illegible]

[illegible]

...its doors, and is yet deprived of ... friendly ... [illegible] ... Reciprocity, and all that is needed is to carry out the principle to its legitimate issue, viz.: Unrestricted commerce with the United States. To this end what is really required is a continental external tariff—a tariff that would be common to both countries—while free trade ... existed between us. All measures of reciprocity that come short of this fail in attaining the end really sought. They are half-and-half, go-and-halt kind of measures, confessing the need, indicating the advantage but flinching at the means. If Canada was benefited by a partial reciprocity, is it not reasonable to suppose that she would be still more prosperous under a complete system of free trade? It will be difficult to show to the contrary; and it would not be, and we believe that there is not one person in a hundred, ... [illegible] ... is not of the opinion that while Canada stands shivering on the brink of a free commercial fellowship with her neighbors she is losing golden opportunities."

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A Vast Subterranean Conflagration Burning at a Large Coal Field.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 7.

We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller Coal Mines, on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire bed may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of a thousand acres will be not less than $150,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member.

The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburgh coal region may yet be endangered. Let some great lake of Pennsylvania oil be touched by the resistless stream of fire, let the underground gases be turned out, let the vast beds of coal throw out their strength, and the old Keystone State, or at least a large portion of it, will form the vent of a subterranean hell inferior only to those which in other quarters of the globe break out in blazing volcanoes from the earth.

This accident to the Pittsburgh coal region will be apt to have the effect to turn the attention of consumers here to their nearer coal beds, and to lead them to look more closely into our resources for supplying ourselves with fuel.

Georgia Tobacco.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

There is a growing interest manifested in the cultivation of tobacco in Northern Georgia. The climate and soil are found to be in no way inferior to that of Virginia, and some samples showed us manufactured at Clarksville will compare favorably with the best Virginia chewing tobacco. We clip the above from the Augusta *Chronicle*. There is no doubt that Georgia has the finest soil and climate in the Union for the successful cultivation of tobacco. An old Virginia tobacco ... [illegible]

LUMBER.

Business in Chicago During 1868.

Receipts and Shipments—Weekly Prices.

It is but a few years since that Albany, New York, was considered the greatest lumber market in America. But the recent lumber statistics of Chicago show an almost fabulous increase over any and every lumber market in the world. In the same ratio that she has eclipsed all other cities in commerce of any kind—wood, grain, pork, and the staples—just so far has she exceeded in lumber. So rapid has been the growth of Chicago within the past two years, that the legitimate wants of the lumber interests required extended dockage. The hundreds of vessels which line our harbor, laden with the wealth of the pine forests of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, each impatient to unload, the limited facilities for so doing, call for some remedy which the lumbering interest can supply by an appropriation. The Lumber Association had no existence a short time since. To the rapid development of Chicago, energy and perseverance are the public indebted for such an organization, which figures in all commercial reports quite as extensively as the Board of Trade. By increasing the frontage of dock ... double or treble the amount of lumber may be handled in the same time as now, and the inconvenience, ... the important fact ... overlooked. The magnitude of the ... received from this one business stands superior to any other source of commerce. To form some idea of the enormous quantities of timber ... the wants of this market, one has but to go to the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, and see the legions of men engaged in felling timber ... the happy facilities these clever ... have for transporting to mills ... [illegible] ... The mills of to-day are the wonder of the ... century. The Chicago market affords every variety of lumber, and of the best quality, at the highest price to the seller and the most reasonable rates to the buyer. While any inferior ... may upon different occasions be thrown upon the market, yet the intrinsic value of good lumber does not depreciate with the fluctuations of trade. The demand for country use holds ... interior merchants during the past year ... the advantage of purchasing at greatly ... owing to the immense amount ... arriving and kept on hand. So generally has it become known that lumber ... throughout the West never tire of going ... to purchase their supplies. ... [illegible] ... yet there have been no serious losses, ... lumbermen are in a sound financial condition.

The city trade, although considerably ... than in 1867, was only moderately large. ... [illegible] ... were not so high. Cargo prices ... at $11.00@13.00 for common grades ... piece stuff; $14.50@16.00 for ... boards and strips; and $30.00, $35.00 ... $40.00 for first, second and clear lumber. The receipts ... from Muskegon, during the year, were ... indeed, the arrivals from this port ... than from any other point in the lumber district. Next in rank is Green Bay. River has sent a large amount of lumber, ... and lath, and from Saginaw, which ... considered as being fourth in the list, ... received a considerable amount of pine ... timber and car lumber. The ... have mostly come from points on Lake ...

As has been the case in former years, receipts of twelve foot lumber this year have been exceedingly ... are only a fair amount of this "length" ... hands. It would perhaps be well for ... to note this fact in getting out ... this winter. Of the wooded countries ... Russia, Sweden, Norway and America ... most prominent—the latter undoubtedly ... the lead. A discriminating writer, ... once described this country as "one vast ... diversified occasionally by cultivated ..." This remark cannot now apply with truth to some of the older States ... East, nor to the vast prairies ... West. But it very appropriately applies to ... Michigan. Of the immense value of this ... no proper estimate seems ever to have ... and time and time again do we hear ... more than foolish term "inexhaustible" ... our supply of pine in the forests, which is ... being swept away, at a rate which ... to obliterate this grand item of our ... in far less time than we are willing ... In face of the fact that ... some thirty acres of good ship ... to build a common sized steamboat on ... and the further fact that from all the ... the Chicago market alone, in the ... thirty years, ... lands of Michigan, ... we see early for ... to exercise more ... of the forests ... regions that ... to promote the growth of ... [illegible]

The following are the principal statistics of members in "Lumber Exchange":

- Organized—March, 1868.
- President—Jesse Spalding.
- Secretary—William L. Southworth.
- Acreage now used—... feet.
- River dockage, exclusive of railroad dockage—... feet.
- Improved dockage—... feet.
- Capital employed in Lumber trade—$7,000,000.
- Number employed—6,000.

[illegible]

The following statement shows the amount of lumber, shingles and lath on hand last year, at the ... named:

[illegible]

Following table shows the shipments of lumber and shingles, by canal, for a series of years:

[illegible]

Following table shows the receipts of lumber and lath at Chicago for twenty-two years:

[illegible]

Following are the shipments of lumber, ...:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of lumber, lath, &c., by lake, for the past four years:

[illegible]

Following were the monthly receipts of lumber, shingles and lath during the year ... table shows the figures for the fifty-two weeks ending ...

[illegible]

Following were the monthly shipments of lumber, shingles and lath, during the year ... the receipts ...

[illegible]

WEEKLY PRICES.

The following table shows the weekly prices of lumber, shingles and lath during the year:

[illegible]

In the above we have made no separate note of hardwood lumber, it being difficult to separate it from the mass, no separate account being kept. The receipts of hardwood have, however, been much greater than in former years, and this material is now being used for floors, wainscotting and furniture very extensively.

A TERRIBLE INVENTION.

A Regiment of Soldiers a Mile and a Half Distant, to be Killed in Four Minutes.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Dec. 31.

Some months ago a mechanical genius, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, told us he had an idea, which he was endeavoring to "work out," by which a very little army could be made irresistible against any number of enemies. He promised to let us have the benefit of the idea if he found that it could be made practicable. Since then he has diligently worked at it every evening, Sundays not excepted, bringing it "out," as he calls it. During those months his abstracted air, his isolation, the constant succession of hopes and fears about the success of his project, which would be visible on his face for days together, led many of his neighbors to suppose that he was more or less crazy. He brought his long and absorbing labors to a successful termination about four days ago, and had the gratification of testing the utility of his perfected idea, with the most complete evidence of its practicability. The invention consists of a range of guns of 0 76 bore and about forty inches long, mounted on a carriage of very simple structure, to be hauled by one horse. The width of the carriage between the wheels is six feet. The gun barrels, twelve in number, are arranged apparently parallel to each other upon this carriage. We say apparently, for their line of fire is not strictly parallel, but divergent, so that at three hundred yards distant the twelve bullets sweep a line of about thirty feet. They are arranged at equal distances from each other, except in the middle, where there is a space of ten inches, into which is placed a telescope of considerable power, and a nice arrangement for adjusting the guns in taking aim. This contrivance enables the operator to send a bullet through the bull's eye at sixteen hundred yards nine times out of ten. The tubes themselves are rifled, are double the strength of ordinary rifles, and are made strong at the breech by a band six inches broad and one-sixth thick. They are all loaded at the breech. The breech pieces are all connected by a rod, which is attached to a crank, one turn of which opens and shuts all the breech pieces and loads the pieces, for the breech pieces, by this motion, are brought in contact with twelve tubes placed immediately over the breeches, and containing the cartridges, the same turn extracting the cartridge from its tube, and inserting it with precision in its place in the gun. The guns are made ready for firing by as simple and rapid a motion as the turning of a crank. They are fired by another slight motion, which drives twelve needles, inserted in the breech for the purpose, into the fulminate with which the cartridges are covered. So simple, sure and rapid are these movements that twenty-seven rounds were fired in sixty-three seconds, yesterday, at the place of trial, out on the Hyde's Ferry pike. The cartridges are four inches in length, and do not entirely explode until the ball is about half way out of the barrel, an effect which is produced by a nice arrangement of the material of which they are composed. Except the bullet the whole cartridge is combustible, and leaves nothing behind when fired off. The gun will send a ball three miles. The aim is always good at two thousand yards. At a trial yesterday a line of plank, six inches broad, was raised four feet from the ground and fired at fifteen hundred yards distant, and out of sixty shots forty-seven went through and six others left marks upon the edges of the plank. The inventor is confident that a regiment of soldiers a mile and a half distant could be all killed by one of these Pollyferi (the name he has given them), in four minutes. In the hands of an intelligent, steady operator at least ninety per cent of the balls fired will take effect. The whole affair when in fighting trim weighs but five hundred pounds, and is intended to be hauled by one horse and worked by two men, one to drive and the other to operate. The loading and firing apparatus is so arranged that it can be detached in a moment, when the other part of the deadly engine becomes perfectly useless. One of them can be finished off complete with horse, &c., for $1,000. The inventor, a young working mechanic, feels jubilant at the great success which attended the first trial of his important production, which cost him so many months of toil and all the means which he had at his command. He goes to Washington in about a week to push its fortune and to revolutionize the art of war.

The Last of the Seven Brothers of Rothschild.

The Hebrew *Leader* on Christmas Day presented the following interesting paper to its readers:

Mr. Senior Sachs, of Paris, who has rendered important services to the Hebrew linguistic literature, has, in the excellent Jewish periodical, the *Hamagid*, erected a worthy monument to the late Baron James (Jacob) de Rothschild. He published an obituary of this gentleman, in which he gave, with remarkable skill, a collection of passages from the Scripture and from the unequalled Hebrew poetry, adapting them to the deceased and his family. What may appear extravagant in this composition has to be attributed to the poetical inclinations of the author.

He begins thus—"Israel has been bereaved of an ornament." "James Rothschild was an ornament of Israel," not because of his immense wealth and his power as a financier, but because he lived since 1812 in the capital of sybaritism and epicurism, in the midst of relations which are apt to estrange any one from the path of a higher moral and religious life and to beguile him into a course in which the fetters of every external restraint is thrown aside, and, nevertheless, stood firmly and faithfully by the monotheism of his fathers, and strictly observed those positive historical doctrines which are the custodians of morality, as we have clearly demonstrated in these columns on former occasions, and shall have an opportunity to refer to hereafter. It was an interesting coincidence that Baron Rothschild died in that week in which the synagogue was reading, "Jacob migrated from Beer Scheba;" from the "Well of the Seven," which was thus interpreted by Mr. Sachs: He was one of the seven brothers, who were such a bountiful source of many benefits to Israel. With singular ingeniousness he finds appropriate comparisons between the well-known transactions of Rothschild—for instance, the great idea of the French Northern Railroad, which he started, and which produced in the commerce of the world one of its most powerful links—and our old legends told about the patriarch, Jacob. He further enumerates all the charitable institutions which were erected by him, such as hospitals, eating rooms for the poor, orphan asylums, particularly mentioning an asylum for poor lying-in woman. He likewise praises the benevolent assistance lent the poor students and scholars. He says, while so much the heart of the rich was usually hard and closed as a rock, Rothschild knew how to raise the heavy rock. He here gives a well-deserved scourging to those rich Jews of Paris who are ashamed of their nationality, and holds Rothschild up to them as an example. The author relates the establishment of a synagogue in one of the country houses of the Baron, at the inauguration of which he addressed some touching words to his children, admonishing them to remain faithful to their fathers. He reports how the deceased, during his presence in the city, had, even in the last year, on the day of expiation, walked on foot the long way from his palace to the synagogue. He confirms that it was in strict obedience to his command that his hearse was drawn by but two horses, the hearse being a second-class one, and that none of the numerous decorations of the deceased were allowed to be placed upon or carried in front or after it. He further remarks, expressly, that the sons of the deceased went through all the prescribed mourning rites and the rest of the most simple ceremony, as well as the oration we have previously reported in these columns.

Indictment for Treason.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the following is a complete list of the indictments for treason now on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge William E. Thomas, ex-Governor William Smith, General Wade Hampton, General Benjamin Huger, ex-Governor ... General ... General Robert E. Lee, General G. W. C. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary ... General William Mahone, General James Longstreet, General ... [illegible] ... General Richard Ewell, ... William S. Winder, ... [illegible] ... have been entered in the case of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.

The Tragedy in Columbia County, Ga.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 30th ult. furnishes the particulars of the horrid tragedy enacted in Columbia County on Christmas Eve, mention of which was made in the telegraph despatches. ... Mr. Gabriel Martin and two maiden sisters, all advanced in life, resided in a small double cabin in Columbia County, situated about five miles from the town of Thomson. They were unacceptable people, ... [illegible] ... in the house, one with a chimney used as a kitchen and dining room, the other as a sleeping apartment. Some time afterward the neighbors who lived at some distance discovered, by some means, that the Martins' house was on fire and hastened to their assistance. By the time they arrived, however, the flames had made such progress that to check them or to rescue the inmates was impossible. The building was entirely consumed, and in it the bodies of Martin and his two sisters. It was at first imagined that the fire was accidental, but subsequent discoveries prove that it must have been a most horrible murder, committed for the sake of a few paltry dollars. The house was what was known as a double log cabin, two rooms, with a passage open at both ends, between them. The occupants slept in one end of the building, the fire, if accidental, must have originated in the other. We can hardly be so credulous as to believe that the fire could consume one portion of the house and then the hall without awakening the sleepers who were persons advanced in life and not sleeping with the heaviness which characterizes the slumbers of children. An examination of the premises revealed the presence of a mattock near the bodies of the Martins, and their skulls had been fractured before they were burnt. Suspicion rested upon three negroes, named Ned Adams, Starling Crawford and George Borum. The latter was in the employ of a gentleman living not far from the Martins, and, on the evening of the fire, started to visit a relative living some miles distant, taking with him some fresh pork as a present. It was discovered that instead of doing this he had concealed the pork in the woods, and was seen, at a late hour, lurking near Martin's house. Soon after their arrest, one of the party, Borum, confessed the act, and stated that he knew where the money was, offering to discover the same. After search, however, which proved futile, he denied all knowledge of the transaction, and, with his accomplices, is still in custody at Thomson. Diligent search is being made for proof, and there is no doubt but what the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

Georgia Prospects.

From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph.

Major Burns, late Comptroller General, and now Senator from the Floyd District, was in our office on Monday. The Major brings a good report from Floyd. He says it is teeming with abundance, and every interest of the country is looking up. Land is in demand at $20 to $40 per acre. Immigration is coming in rapidly. Rome now numbers six thousand people, and we speculated as to the probability that she would in a few years be the largest interior town in Georgia. Corn was so abundant that at distances from the railroads it had been selling as low as thirty cents a bushel. Coal was worth, by retail, twenty-five cents per bushel. Money was quite plenty and trade brisk. The railways had put the city in cheap and easy communication with the vast coal and iron deposits of that region, and they were looking forward to beginning shortly a kind of Southern Pittsburgh. Speaking of the approaching session of the Legislature, Major Burns was of the opinion that it would simply pass a resolution disavowing any purpose to violate the Reconstruction acts, or run counter to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and proposing to submit the eligibility question to judicial arbitrament, and then adjourn, leaving Congress to provide for the succession, if it desires to do so.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

We see by the latest New York journals that both the "Regular" and the "Open" boards of brokers in New York, have passed resolutions prohibiting their members from "buying and selling greenbacks," as it is called, or, in other words, buying and selling options to call loans of lawful money at some future day at a specified rate of interest. "It is expected," says one journal, "that the action of the two boards will partially check these deranging and illegitimate transactions." The business public may, therefore, congratulate themselves that the attempt thus far has not been fully successful, as there can be no question that it would prove one of the most powerful machines that could be invented for giving the railway cliques power over the money market. The money interests of the whole country are becoming so centralized in New York city that there would be much more ... in the proposed "loan exchange" ... the great central Redemption Bank—proposed to be located in New York by the Comptroller of the Currency—to place the money market and the business interests of every quarter of the United States completely at the mercy of half a dozen individuals in that city. The practice of trading in loans of money sprang out of the recent schemes of the bear cliques to create artificial stringencies in the money market, and has continued as one of the legacies of those rascally operations. Whenever it was desired to weaken the price of stocks or governments, even very temporarily, the operators have made it their business to get control of the loan market in the early part of the day and bid up rates for money in the afternoon, making a partial "corner" on loanable funds. It is openly asserted that some of the banks of that city have systematically lent themselves to this disreputable practice as a means of getting extravagant rates of interest for their money. The New York *Enterprise* says: "A case has come to light where one broker has loaned over one million of dollars within a week at 1-16 to ¼ per cent per diem for a city bank, for which he received 1-32 per cent commission. The broker of course made the loan himself, and the chief bank officer screened himself behind the broker." The general spirit of usury laws is in opposition to that of progress, but if ever there was a time when they were necessary it is in New York city, not so much because they get very high rates of interest by these schemes, but because New York being the financial centre of the country, every disturbance there is felt, in some degree, all over the Union, rendering its money market erratic and unreliable for commercial purposes.

By the figures given among our Washington despatches on another page, in which the estimated receipts and expenditures of the government for the two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870, it is shown that the least probable surplus which the government will have, and which can be applied to the extinguishment of the debt, is about $27,000,000 each year, though, with a regenerated system of collecting internal revenue and such a curtailment as is expected from the new administration, the surplus may be doubled.

The following is a statement of the aggregates of the average monthly statements of the members of the Chicago Clearing House Association for the month ending the 31st inst., with the changes from previous month:

Average Capital	$7,800,000.00
	No change.
Average Circulation	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Average Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Average Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Average Cash and City Checks	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Average available Exchange	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

The condition of the local Money market remains nearly the same as yesterday. The activity in the demand for Money continues, but the banks are getting better and better able to meet it every day. Deposits to mercantile accounts are gradually increasing, as a result of easier collections in the country, and as a class merchants are applying for but few discounts compared to their wants a week or two ago. The largest share of the applications for loans come from speculators and operators in grain and provisions. The banks, of course, have more applications for money than they accede to—they always have—and the fact that a good many speculators are not yet what they ask for is no evidence that the money market is tight. Regular depositors, whose previous average balances have helped the banks, and no difficulty now in getting the banks to help them if they ask it.

Currency continues to flow in from the country. There are also some light remittances outward in that direction, and some larger amounts being shipped to New York; but the stock of currency here increases a little.

Exchange continues very firm, with sales between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium. Bankers are taking New York checks of their customers at the counters at about par to 1-16 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium.

Government Bonds closed at just about the closing prices of yesterday. Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

We have given the closing quotations for government bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

[illegible]

The highest and lowest prices of Gold in New York in each year, since the suspension of specie payments, are compared as follows:

[illegible]

The average price of gold during 1868 was 139⅞. The highest and lowest quotations since December 1, were ... [illegible]

Real Estate.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property filed for record on Friday, January 8th: [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 104 cars Wheat; 112 cars Corn, of which 80 are New and 32 are No Grade; 45 cars Oats; 11 cars Rye and 2 cars Barley. Total, 274 cars or 117,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and a more quiet set of markets, with a downward tendency in prices, though the decline was not strongly marked in any direction. The tone of New York advices was generally discouraging on Grain, but this seemed to produce but little effect, the closing quotations being strong, spite of dulness in the latest telegrams. Provisions were more active for present delivery, and more quiet for future.

Highwines were very quiet, and unchanged. Holders were firm in their views on receipt of New York advices, but buyers were few. Sales reported of 100 brls at 93c free.

Provisions were less active, though with more doing for the present. Speculative sellers were very high in their views early, asking $33 00 on Pork, and 20c on Lard, for next month, but they found no one willing to pay those prices, and subsequently modified their views a ¼ without finding purchasers. The market then settled down quietly to transfers for present delivery, aggregating 1,400 brls Mess Pork at $32.00, and 600 tcs Lard at 19c. At the close one round lot of Lard sold at 19¼c seller February. No. 1 sold at 19½c, and Kettled at 20c in small packages and lots. The market closed easier on spot Pork and Lard. Meats were again moderately active, especially Shoulders, of which 1,150,000 lbs were sold at 13¼c seller February, 13¾c buyer do, and seller last half of this month; 13¼c buyer the month, 13¾c buyer to February 10th, 13c spot at Kokomo, Ind., and 11¼c from Dressed Hogs. Middles sold to the extent of 400,000 lbs at 14¾@14¾c for Short Ribs, and 15⅛c for Short Clear—all loose. Rough Sides sold at 14c salted, and 13¾c green; Hams at 16c for Sweet Pickled. Grease and Tallow were unmentioned.

Dressed Hogs were again active and higher. The market opened rather dull, and sales of soft lots were made at $11.75@12.00, but the market stiffened, and closed firm at $12.00@12.25 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. Heavy averages brought $12.50@12.75, while fancy lots were sold as high as $13.12½@13.50.

Although there was a trifle improvement in the demand for Flour, quotations remain firm and nominally unchanged. Sales of Spring Extras transpired at $5.55@6.25; Spring Superfine at $4.60@4.95; $7.50 for Red Winter Extras, and $7.50@8.12½ for Buckwheat Flour. Sales foot up 2,300 brls.

Wheat was irregular within narrow bounds, but prices varied little on No. 2 from the average of yesterday. The market to-day was between two opposing prices. Advices from Liverpool, though nominally "unchanged," were depressing, as it had been anticipated that the late talk about feeding Wheat to stock would elevate prices there. New York was weak and dull. But against these influences was the speculative one arising from the fact that the market has been largely oversold here, and to such an extent that some operators assert it will be impossible to cover on the part of the shorts. There was, hence, enough of speculative activity to keep up prices on options, but spot Wheat was decidedly dull, especially towards the close, the only real inquiry being for No. 2 and Rejected. On the Open Board Wheat was quiet at $1.14@1.15½ for No. 2 Spring, closing at the inside. On 'Change it opened weak at $1.14—an improvement of ⅛c on the closing prices of yesterday—then declined to $1.18, and went back to $1.13¾, and had receded to $1.13½ by noon, with car lots very weak; then advanced a ¼c, and declined a shade when New York was announced inactive, but again advanced to $1.13¾, and then rated quiet and steady to 1 o'clock, closing stronger at $1.13¾. We quote sales of ... bu No. 1 Spring at $1.17@..., ... bu No. 2 Spring at $1.13@1.14; ... bu No. 3 Spring at $1.05@1.06, ... Rejected Spring at $1.00@1.01. Total, ...

[illegible]

Hogs were fairly active, and prices sustained ... [illegible]

Corn was weak and heavy, and lower. ... [illegible]

Oats were ... [illegible]

Rye was ... [illegible]

Barley was ... [illegible]

Flour—... [illegible]

Low ... [illegible]

Old Corn, ... [illegible]

The Grain markets ... [illegible]

The ... [illegible]

The Future of Wheat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

[illegible]

... greater than is a man ... and such receipts ... put daily are far beyond the expectations of those who predicted ... [illegible] ... England, farmers have not been able to thresh, and their deliveries have been small, therefore a moderate advance on wheat only has been established in the leading English markets. But as everywhere else in Europe prices are lower, the small temporary want in England will be promptly supplied, and, possibly, too, before the New York ... reach the Liverpool Corn Exchange. ... [illegible] ... If wheat had not been so abundantly grown in England, and consequently so cheap, it would not be used for feeding purposes where corn is plenty at twenty-seven (27) shillings per quarter, and oats, barley, peas and beans are equally, relatively, cheap.

Wheat has been fed to cattle in other years of abundance, ... [illegible] ... The people will surely have cheap bread during 1869, even if somebody should get hurt.

Atchison, Kansas.

The Atchison *Champion and Free Press* of last week publishes a long article on the progress of that city during the year 1868, which is very interesting as a descriptive essay, but contains very few figures, and no statements of values. We collect the following statistics of the number of businesses in the place to date, and of transactions during the past year:

Number of drug houses	[illegible]
Number of dry goods houses	[illegible]
Number of clothing houses	[illegible]
Number of hardware houses	[illegible]
Number of grocery houses	[illegible]
Number of stoves and tin ware houses	[illegible]
Number of china and glassware houses	[illegible]
Agricultural implements	[illegible]
Jewelry and watches	[illegible]
Books and stationery	[illegible]
Brewing	[illegible]
Banking	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Tailoring, merchant	[illegible]
Hotels	[illegible]
Real estate agents	[illegible]
Furniture factory	[illegible]
Lumber mill	[illegible]
Bill furnishing	[illegible]
Flour mills	[illegible]
Flour manufactured, brls	[illegible]
Marble works	[illegible]
Machine works	[illegible]
Wagon manufacturers	[illegible]
Soap makers	[illegible]
Railroad connections	[illegible]
Lumber dealers	[illegible]
Sales of pine wood, feet, in 1868	5,090,000
Sales of cottonwood	[illegible]
Wheat shipments	[illegible]
Collections on do	[illegible]
Rail freight received, lbs	[illegible]
Rail freight forwarded	[illegible]
Cattle forwarded	[illegible]
Hogs forwarded	[illegible]
School attendance in Coventry	[illegible]
Teachers employed	[illegible]
Number of school houses	[illegible]
Value of do	[illegible]
Residences erected in 1868	[illegible]
Public buildings and business do	[illegible]
Population of city	[illegible]

In speaking of the lumber trade, the *Champion and Press* remarks: "In a prairie country like Kansas, so far from pine forests, with its great length and cost of transportation, the price of pine lumber is necessarily much higher than in most of the States. The pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin are our great source of supply, and must continue to be until we obtain a railroad connection with the Texas pine forests—and this we may hope to do within a short time, by means of the Leavenworth & Galveston Railroad, now building, when lumber can be brought to this market for one-half its present cost."

Wool.

In reference to the course of the wool market during 1868, Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, say:

"Last year the new clip opened at comparatively high prices in the interior, and from July to December there was no check in the downward movement. This year the case has been the reverse. Opening at low prices in July, last, there was a gradual advance from July to October, with an active demand from manufacturers, and a disposition on the part of receivers to meet the market at current rates. The advance obtained in consequence has not been very marked—ranging from ... on the different grades, ... [illegible] ... Ohio from 40c in July to ...; XX Ohio and Pennsylvania from ...; and Picklock from ... to ... The principal demand for the past six months has been for coarse and medium fleeces, combing and delaine selections, and desirable lots of ... washed, long staple super and California. Manufacturers have been free purchasers of California wools in good condition, and have lately given them the preference to fine and X grades, even at an advance, in some instances, of 5c per lb.

"The prospects of the trade for the next six months are quite encouraging. There is no wool of any account in the interior to fall back upon, while, last year, manufacturers and speculators were purchasers of round lots in Cleveland, Western New York and other points west. There is not, in fact, stock enough west, of some grades, to supply local mills, and Eastern markets must lately have drawn upon to make up this deficiency. The position of the goods market is also quite different from a year ago. ... [illegible] ... The West and South are comparatively very prosperous, and the demand for goods will, no doubt, be fully equal to the supply, as the trade opens with comparatively light stocks of desirable goods in the hands of manufacturers. Hence, we look for a gradual advance in prices of wool, particularly in choice fleeces, and that good stocks will command full prices for some months to come for the manufacture of spring goods."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Q. Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Alton & St. Louis Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Northwestern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

... time there are thirty-nine American and 100 foreign steamers plying regularly between the Atlantic and gulf ports of the United States and foreign ports, of which eight American and ninety-eight foreign steamers run to ports in Europe.

The tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1868, including steam and sailing vessels, barks and canal boats, is stated as follows in the pamphlet under notice:

	Tonnage.
Atlantic and gulf coasts	2,974,976.22
Pacific coast	166,71?.86
Northern lakes	695,6?4.90
Western rivers	481,?17.61
Total	4,318,309.59

The number of vessels which return the tonnage as just given is thus distributed:

Number.	Sailing Vessels.	Steam Vessels.	Barges.	Canal Boats.	Total.
Atlantic and gulf coasts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific coast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern lakes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western rivers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,077	[illegible]

Reference to the report of the census of 1860 shows that the tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1861, was 5,539,813 tons, which compares with that of June 30, 1868, as follows:

Tonnage, June 30, 1861	5,539,813
Tonnage, June 30, 1868	4,318,309
Decrease in 1868	1,221,504

It is shown, further, that ship-building has nearly closed. All these humiliating facts are traceable to the protective tariff system.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The pork season has closed at Lafayette, Ind. Result—30,000 hogs slaughtered.

A $20,000 school building is projected in Princeton, Ind.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 3 & 4 MICHIGAN-AV

We have always on hand large stocks of BARLEY and RYE MALT, which we offer to BREWERS and DISTILLERS at lowest market prices. We keep also a stock prime YEAST MALT, for Distillers' use.

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Possessing those intrinsic Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. (Established in 1778.)

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, 15 Beaver-st., New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The name of Bininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver-st., is a guaranty of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The importing house of Bininger & Co., 15 Beaver-st., is conducted upon principles of integrity, fairness, and the highest honor.—[N. Y. Evening Express.

General Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I have been afflicted with Asthma from childhood, it being hereditary. I have tried all the remedies that I ever heard of, but with only partial or temporary relief, until I heard that Dr. Law had discovered a means of cure.

I immediately applied to him and am only too happy to say that he gave me INSTANT relief. Upwards of two months have now elapsed, and I have not felt any symptoms of a return of the disease, and I believe it to be perfectly and permanently cured, and therefore recommend all asthmatic sufferers to consult him.

The remedies used by him differ from all others which I have used, in being pleasant and agreeable, and producing an exhilarating and stimulating effect. They consist of inhalations administered by the atomizing process.

MRS. WM. WOOD,
451 Clark-st., Chicago.

Jan. 2, 1869.

DR. LAW

Treats successfully all Diseases of the

LUNGS and AIR PASSAGES.

Patients can consult him by letter or in person, free of charge, at

189 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants, 58 Broadway, New York, on February 1st, will remove to 98 and 99 Park-place. Regular public sales of wool will be held, either monthly or every two months, of which due notice will be given in the papers and by catalogues.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
Depot—North Wells street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

FREEPORT LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

Medical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE

HOTTENTOTS

HAVE LONG USED

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra,

For Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all Diseases requiring the aid of a DIURETIC, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from INFANCY to OLD AGE, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU,

And when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic.

The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients for which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

Of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certa[inly] prima facie evidence. His

Drug & Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

Is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved [illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the past eight years of Chicago, the most successful SPECIALIST of the age, in the treatment of private diseases, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, ... Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up-stairs, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter, P. O. Drawer 5389, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success.

JUST ISSUED.

A treatise on Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of ... Sent to any address in a sealed envelope for ... cents. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 5389, Chicago, Ill.

Private Matters.

Dr. CLARK ... [illegible] ... Dr. Clarke is well and favorably known throughout the country as the best Physician and Surgeon for the unfortunate of both sexes ... [illegible] ... Dr. Clarke's celebrated Female Pills, ... never fail ... [illegible] ... Dr. CLARKE, 172 Clark-st. ... [illegible] ... and calls himself Dr. J. H. Clark.

Confidential to Ladies.

Dr. C. E. GAY, formerly of New York, has had twenty years' experience in Practical Midwifery, and attends to Female Complaints exclusively. Diseases of the pelvic viscera, weakness of the genital organs and all obstructions ... [illegible] ... Relief is assured to the most anxious ... [illegible] ... Dr. Gay's Female Mixture is a sure and safe remedy for married and single ladies.

Office, 61 South Clark-st. (up stairs), Chicago. Correspondence solicited.

Private Matters.

In all Private matters—male or female—go (or write) to Dr. CLARK—Room 4 Larmon Block, (at 91 Clark, or 112 Washington-st.,) who cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes. SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies. FEMALE PILLS—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular to Married Ladies—something new and important. Direct letters—"DR. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago."

Dr. Townsend,

Masonic Temple, ... treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects a permanent cure in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of every kind should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Whitmore,

161 and 163 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of "Seminal Weakness" or "Nervous Debility." The Doctor's success in all Private Diseases is truly wonderful, as hundreds can attest who have been relieved by him. Female Pills, $2. Correspondence strictly confidential. Send two-cent stamp for "Exposition." All cures effected or no fee required.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael, at 713 East Madison-st., up-stairs. He guides all who are unsuccessful in life to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee $2. Send four Scents stamps for his "Guide to Health and Long Life." His ... for ... winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with it.

Dr. Bussell,

187 and 189 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY, TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. He has also a suite of rooms in Boston and New York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that good blood is made out of food. Consumption cannot be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion. Good food makes good blood; good blood gets the lungs into a healing condition, and the lungs heal. Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large, fleshy man.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful BLACK or BROWN. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator.

A scientific invention for arresting difficult and often fatal derangements of the procreative organs, which tend to softening of the brain. That scourge of all diseases, which has long mocked medical skill and rolled death's huge waves in awful and unmanageable fury, is now successfully repelled by the only remedial agent that can stand in the gap and check the insatiate destroyer. To be had only of DR. CHEEVER, 41 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass. A circular will be sent to any address.

Why Suffer Any Longer?

If you are a victim to any functional derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys or intestines, do not vainly seek aid of druggists and doctors, but use the great household remedy—MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates.

Four times a month—on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows: ... [illegible] ... All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American ports and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamer of February 1 ... CHINA, leaves San Francisco March 2, 1869, for Japan and China. The rates of passage and freight by this line are always as low as by the opposition, and frequently lower. No runners being employed by this Company, it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the General Western Agency, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

ITALY TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class new Clyde-built Screw Steamship,

"DORIAN,"

Will be despatched from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina and Palermo, leaving Genoa on 20th January and Palermo 2d February, direct to New York.

This fine steamer was built expressly for the Atlantic trade, with special reference to fast sailing and good delivery of cargo, and being in every respect a superior conveyance for Italian produce. It is confidently hoped importers will enable their correspondents to ship by this line.

For further information apply to JAS. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago, or HENDERSON BROS., New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to LONDON direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York. Passage at $..., $..., and $..., Currency.

BELLONA	Jan. 6	ATALANTA	Feb. 6
CELLA	Jan. 2	WM. PENN	Feb. 20

For passage to Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest Currency rates, apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

Proposals.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 8, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., January 25th, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, on the following routes. (Proposals for Route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 1—From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Q. M. Dep't of the Mo., to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas, and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; to such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian River and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate posts on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate bid to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per 100 miles, as in the foregoing case:

From Fort Harker to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

From Fort Hays to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

From Sheridan or Fort Wallace to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertised for must be wholly BY WAGON.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE No. 2—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, on Route No. 1, ... pounds; on Route No. 2, ... pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $1,000 (notes, or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to enter into the contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds on Route No. 1 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 2, ...

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," or "2," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered, is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with, readily, at the starting point or points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON, Bvt. ... Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dep't Mo.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES.

[illegible]

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often cause the death of the patient. ... stops the circulation of the blood, ... and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the cause of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Persons who are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

It acts as a solvent to the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. ... the system is so debilitated that a bottle of Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is necessary, and when the bowels are costive, ... and the patient is of a bilious habit, a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills is required.

Dr. Schenck ... [illegible] ... Pills, to act upon the liver ... [illegible] ... the name of Consumption, ... [illegible] ... stomach, liver and other functions, whose duty is to eliminate and carry off the unhealthy deposits ... [illegible]

People often speak of special medicines to purify the blood, when the truth is that if the stomach will properly digest the food and furnish healthy chyme and chyle, the latter of which becomes blood, there will be no need of the "blood purifiers." It is bread that purifies the blood; bread and butter, beefsteaks and mutton chops, are the medicine that purifies the blood and heals diseased lungs. Instead of taking something to stop the cough, give tone to the stomach and healthy action to the liver, then the blood will soon become pure, the circulation natural, and all morbid matter in the lungs will readily be ripened and come off. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is sure to bring about this healthy action, and by persevering in its use, it has even cured consumption where the patient has been nearly a mass of running ulcers. The directions which accompany each bottle tell when the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are required.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

OR

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

This remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common weed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia.

It possesses all the properties of iodide of iron, and iodine, and nearly every substance of the gastric juice of the stomach. It turns food into chyme, the first process of digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic brings up the tone of the stomach, and gives strength to digestion.

The effect of the Seaweed Tonic is felt soon after it is taken, as it supplies at once the principles of the deficient gastric juice, and the food is digested naturally.

It gives tone and strength to the stomach, thus enabling it to secrete the proper quantity and quality of gastric juice, and dyspepsia and all its diseases soon disappear.

A little taken before breakfast will create an appetite. After eating a hearty dinner, a wineglassful of it will digest the food and prevent any unpleasant feeling of fullness. It is perfectly harmless, and very agreeable to the taste. It corrects the stomach in such a way that everything that is eaten seems to agree with the stomach, and by continuing its use persons become quite fleshy. In short, it is seldom that persons are troubled with dyspepsia without some torpidity of the liver and constipation of the bowels, then one of Schenck's Mandrake Pills should be taken every night for a week or two, then one every other night. This will regulate the bowels so gradually that nature will do it without the aid of purgatives.

In bilious climates, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills should always be kept on hand. By taking the tonic in the fall, when chills and fever prevail, and occasionally taking a few of the Mandrake Pills to keep the liver in action, it is a sure way to prevent anything of the kind. This has been well tested in ague countries.

The Seaweed Tonic is a pleasant bitters, giving a person a good appetite and good digestion. It is put up in quart bottles.

It is pure, and contains no common corn or rye whiskey, or alcohol. The Seaweed is distilled similar to the process of Jamaica spirits, and always agrees with the stomach.

First Appearances of Consumption.

One of the first indications of pulmonary disease is a diminution of the vital force; or, in other words, the strength of the patient is below the standard of health, or it is less than might be expected from the structure and organization of the individual. When a person feels his strength diminished, without any obvious cause, that circumstance may admonish him to examine his bodily condition with so much attention as may be required to detect the other symptoms of a consumptive tendency—if such symptoms are present.

About the commencement of the disease the following signs begin to appear: The skin, in persons of a brown complexion, becomes sallow; if the complexion is fair, the skin assumes an unnatural whiteness, its appearance being similar to that of bleached wax. The veins appear to be enlarged; the pupils of the eyes are dilated.

In persons of a bilious temperament the skin is coarse and its color dingy. In persons predisposed to consumption, the form of the body often lacks symmetry. The head is large in proportion to the size of the trunk, the limbs are unshapely, and there is often an appearance of swelling in the joints. The generative organs are more or less enfeebled, but the intellect generally shows an increase of activity. There is much variation of these symptoms, and in some cases the usual premonitory signs of the disease do not appear at all.

Consumption may advance even to one of its last stages, before its existence is suspected by the patient or his friends. In all cases, where there is even a slight suspicion of pulmonary disease, it is well to have the advice of some physician who is intimately acquainted with that disease. Dr. SCHENCK has devoted a lifetime to the study of this frightful malady in all its stages and modifications, confining his attention strictly to this branch of Therapeutics. He is therefore the very adviser which every consumptive patient ought to have, and in order that no one (however indigent his circumstances) may want counsel in his afflictions, Dr. SCHENCK offers to give advice gratis to every applicant.

RELIABLE INFORMATION.

With respect to the premonitory symptoms of consumption, so that there may be no mistake about the matter, may be obtained from Dr. Schenck, who ... [illegible] ... which are never found to be erroneous. By means of that celebrated instrument invented by him, called

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER,

He can make exact examinations of the lungs, without the slightest pain or inconvenience to the patient. The medical faculty and other scientific men have testified to the great superiority of this instrument over all others which are used for similar examinations.

The THREE REMEDIES used by Dr. Schenck for the prevention and cure of Consumption are adapted to all the diseases ... [illegible] ... tendency ... [illegible] ... That debility which is one of the characteristics of Consumption, and which is usually one of its first symptoms, may be removed by a judicious use of the

SEAWEED TONIC.

Under Dr. Schenck's direction. The debility just spoken of is generally complicated with dyspepsia, ... [illegible] ... cause of it. This Tonic supplies the place of the gastric juice—a great digestive agent—which is but imperfectly secreted in the stomachs of consumptive patients. The Seaweed Tonic is similar in nature to the gastric juice that it answers all the purposes thereof, and when the dyspeptic symptoms arise from a deficiency of that fluid, as they generally do, the Tonic is a speedy and infallible remedy.

Some of the first appearances of Consumption, which are of ... [illegible] ... the Liver or the imperfect action of that organ. In such cases

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

prove to be of inestimable value. They answer all the purposes of calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of mineral substance or any other deleterious ingredient. These Pills give energy to the vital organs, correct a costive habit of body, however obstinate it may be, and relieve many other painful and distressing symptoms which attend the different stages of Consumption.

The principal remedy of Dr. Schenck, celebrated over the civilized world as

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

is administered in all circumstances where the appearances of pulmonary disease are discovered. This is the remedy to which Dr. Schenck owes the preservation of his own life, at a time when every other means of cure had been tried without success. He offers it as a specific or an infallible cure for Consumption, except in such cases as are truly and absolutely incurable, viz.: when the lungs are consumed to that extent that the continuation of life is impossible, even if the progress of the disease should be arrested. The effects of this syrup are an increase of the vital energies, a healing of the ulcerated lungs, and the expulsion of all morbid matter from the system.

Except the three remedies of Dr. Schenck, no other medicines are required for the successful treatment of the disease, in all cases, except those desperate ones just spoken of.

Directions for Using Dr. Schenck's Medicines for the Cure of Consumption in its Various Forms, namely: His Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Take a tablespoonful of the Pulmonic Syrup every two or three hours during the day, and if the cough is troublesome take it at pleasure through the night. A wineglass full ... [illegible] ... Many mix the Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup together, and it is used with happy effect. For a sudden cold, get a bottle of Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; take a full dose of the Pills, and a bottle of the Syrup in about two days, and one pill every night for two or three nights. It will break the cold, and leave ... [illegible] ... This is much better than to take something to stop the cough and leave it in the system.

SEAWEED TONIC DIRECTIONS.

Take a wineglass full immediately after each meal for a weak stomach; this may be increased as freely as ... This Tonic is perfectly harmless, as it will be seen ... [illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR MANDRAKE PILLS.

In consumptive patients ... [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Another Monument of the Growth and Progress of Chicago.

Dedication of the New Franklin School Building.

Description of the Edifice—Cost, $66,758 72.

Interesting Addresses by Hon. J. A. Jameson, A. W. Tinkham and Others.

Poems and Music.

The new Franklin School building, located on the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, was formally dedicated on yesterday afternoon, with interesting exercises. The building is constructed of brick, with cut stone adornments, its exterior being of the semi-Gothic style of architecture. It is two stories in height, including basement, and in dimensions and internal arrangements is almost precisely similar to the other recently erected first-class school buildings of Chicago. The large structure is heated and ventilated throughout with steam fixtures, and is supplied with the most approved patterns of furniture and apparatus. The cost of the building itself has been $51,973.73; heating and ventilation, $10,000; furniture, $2,580; plans and specifications, $1,300—total, $66,753.73. The mason work was done by C. Pausch; the cut stone by Cummings & Hogan; the carpentry by W. Gamble; the heating and ventilation by Walworth, Twohig & Furse; the furniture supplied by A. H. Andrews & Co.; painting and glazing by Otto & Volk; the architecture by Fred Baumann.

At half-past two o'clock, the meeting was called to order by S. A. Briggs, Committee of the Franklin School.

A portion of Scripture from the XXXV. Chapter of Isaiah was then read by Rev. G. L. Wrenn, who closed with prayer.

The song, "When O'er Lake and Forest Streaming" was then rendered by the school choir.

Then followed the formal delivery of the keys of the building by A. W. Tinkham, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, to L. Brentano, President of the Board of Education. In presenting the keys, Mr. Tinkham said they were no unimportant feature of the great building, for without them one thousand scholars would be unable to gain admittance. Some months ago, he said, the Board of Public Works were directed to erect, on this site, one of the finest school buildings in the city, to present it to the boys and girls of this district, and, in accordance with that direction, he therefore transferred the keys of the building to the Board of Education.

In receiving the keys, Mr. Brentano said it was with pride and pleasure that he took the keys of this beautiful building—another monument to the growth and progress of Chicago. About fifteen years ago a low, old-fashioned brick schoolhouse was erected upon this site, and soon another building had to be supplied, then another still, until finally all of them had to be torn down to give place to the present building. No reproach can be cast for the naming of this building after a living man, for, next to that of the Father of our Country, there is no more noble name in history than that of Benjamin Franklin, one of the grandest men which the world has produced. The speaker was glad and proud to receive the keys and to transfer them to the Principal of the school, Mr. Lane, to whom he tendered the keys, hoping that success might crown his efforts.

Then followed the singing of the following dedicatory hymn, written expressly for the occasion, by Mr. George Howland, Principal of the Chicago High School:

To the Giver of all blessing,
In whose strength this house we raise,
Thankfully his care confessing,
Now we lift the voice of praise;
May that eye that knows no sleeping,
Have it ever in His keeping,
Making it a beacon light,
Guiding safe to truth and right.

Hitherward their footsteps turning,
Long may happy children throng;
Here increase in useful learning,
Here the tender mind grow strong;
Here no withered leaves, but rather
Richest fruitage may they gather,
Guided by true wisdom's light,
In the way of truth and right.

Free alike to high and humble,
May its doors be opened wide;
Never till the walls shall crumble
Shall the poorest be denied;
Here their common blessings sharing,
While their common burdens bearing,
May warm zeal their hearts unite,
In the love of truth and right!

Here may pleasure flow from duty,
Happiness with labor blend,
Humble use be clad with beauty,
Kindness over all extend;
Thus our land shall feel each hour
New increase of living power,
In its youth endued with might,
In the cause of truth and right.

J. L. Pickard, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, then followed in a brief address to the scholars, pleasantly alluding to the relations existing between the parents, teachers, and pupils, and giving the latter some excellent advice as to school habits.

Then followed the glee, "Banish, O Maiden," finely executed by the "Arion Quartette," composed of Messrs. Dabin, Peabody, Baker and Blackman.

The original poem, entitled "The Franklin Restored," composed by Mr. J. Mahony, Principal of Wells School, was then read finely and with excellent effect, by the author. Its extreme length and the crowded state of our columns renders its publication impossible.

Miss M. T. Schaefer, one of the teachers of the school, then executed the song, "From the Bosom of the Ocean I Seek Thee."

Hon. Elliott Anthony was next introduced, and proceeded to address the audience, saying that of all the blessings which civilization has conferred upon the human race, none could compare with cheap education. It was cheaper to build school houses than jails. It was not brute force which could elevate society, but it was the cultivation of the mind, and the costly building just completed by the city of Chicago and handed over to the Board of Education, was an indubitable evidence of the fact. The speaker then referred to the history of Franklin, for whom the building was named, as setting a worthy example for the youth of the present and coming ages to emulate, and closed by congratulating the city of Chicago upon the erection of the Franklin School building, and especially congratulated the parents and children of the district upon the splendid privileges thus afforded.

Following this address the "Arion Quartette" rendered a glee, entitled "The Wanderer's Return," after which Hon. John A. Jameson, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, delivered an address on Education. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It was for many years my lot in life to be a teacher in schools. Without attempting to rival our worthy Chief Magistrate, while boasting of his political career, I might almost report myself as a teacher of youth, that I entered the Temple of Education at the basement door, and plodded along upward until I was shoved out of the top of the chimney. In sober fact, I have taught all the kinds of schools of which I have ever heard, and one which I doubt if any person now present ever taught, a Yankee District School at $10 a month. Fifteen years of roughing it as a business man, since, however, have naturally modified a pedagogue's estimate of the various elements involved in producing the effect which we call education. It cannot be out of place in dedicating to educational uses a new structure, to attempt to impress upon those gathered within its walls the view of education taken by one in whom the experiences of the teacher have given place to those of the lawyer and the man of business.

Not to be tedious, I will premise that the greatest practical error of the educator and of the pupil at school, the one that is soonest made evident to him when he leaves the school-room for the rough tumble of active life, the error which shall form the text of the few remarks I shall make here, is, in supposing there is any considerable value in the mere knowledge that can be acquired at school or elsewhere. Knowledge is a collective term expressive of the sum total of what we know—the mathematical, chemical, astronomical, philosophical and other facts which we have come to possess for future use. From my own experience I am convinced that under the pressure from educational systems, and especially under that of competitive examination in which the standing of the pupil is determined by the amount of knowledge or of facts acquired by him, and that of the teacher, by that which he can compel the pupil to acquire, both teachers and scholars can hardly avoid giving to mere knowledge an undue value. It is not so much knowledge—a store of facts—that we need in the battle of life, as education—that which is the result of knowledge taken into the system and making of us stronger and nobler men.

Education is a growth in which wisdom is assimilated, and, in its train, there appears beauty of life, as well as a mind stored with knowledge. In one sense, a man may be highly educated that knows neither chemistry or history or other sciences. He may be in spirit and manner a gentleman. Such an education, though not the best, is better than mere erudition. A man who has mastered mathematics and all the occult sciences—who knows a million of interesting facts—loving them like our old friend Mr. Gradgrind—may be at heart a man, but what he knows does not "strike in," but remains, as it were, plastered over what your geometers call his *surfaces*. It has been said of the Highlander—somewhat unjustly, I think, for I myself am a Scotchman—that "if you scratch through his skin, you will never fail to find the savage." It certainly is so with the man of mere facts. The knowledge he has shows no finish in his life or character. Education manifests and shows itself in the blood. The temper becomes soft, and the crude humors which make the man a savage are drawn out by it. Education kneads the golden rule into one's grain so that his instinctive actions are kind and [illegible]. We Americans think we are very polite [illegible] because we yield our seats in the cars to women [illegible] We rise willingly if the women are pretty and gay as the delightful [illegible] of her smiles. If she be ugly, or poor or old, we keep our seats, or surrender them, inwardly cursing. What kind of politeness is that? To be polite is to be polished—educated into that state of the heart which characterizes the gentleman. The truly polite man, the truly educated man—the gentleman—surrenders his seat, not for the smile of a beautiful woman, but to the weakness of woman—to human weakness. So, the strong man gives it, therefore, to the poor, the despised, the sick, the aged, as well as his own or of the opposite sex. He is kind and considerate even to the brute. True education does for man what a farmer does for a tree. It quickens and invigorates all its native powers. The education which rubs the man over with a patchwork of facts and formulas, does for him what the gardener would for the tree were he to paste his flat [illegible] over its trunk and leaves and flowers. Think of treating a tree thus, instead of digging about its roots and infusing the fertilizing [illegible] into the sap, to mature [illegible].

Perhaps the most repulsive sight in nature is that of a man of mere learning, who has acquired a vast number of facts. How he prides himself on his dry old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them into your face, making, as the Germans say, "great eyes" at you, as seeking the meed of your admiration for his vast attainments. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is without [illegible] a mere crude bundle of self-conceit. It is said of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and unreliable but admires some one in whom it perceives superior graces; is modest and self-deprecating.

But to dwell too long on this thought—education is becoming, not a mere knowing. It wise, it seeks to know only that it may become. To know is merely to see or perceive; a passive process. We live to do, to act, and are of consequence to our kind only as we accomplish this. The whole of education, then, its beginning and end, is to know that we may become; and to become that we may do. Discard, then, the idea that there is any merit whatever in mere knowing. As I say, it is but the law of condition of one who hands—to which can attach no merit whatever, except that reflected from its purpose realized. If when you leave these walls you are well up in mathematics and in the classics, but not advanced in gentleness of spirit and manner, in courtesy, in love for good things and men; if you still retain the "loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind," vacant of grace, I mean, and culture; if you are rude to parent or teacher, profane and vulgar; if you love to be cruel to your mates or to animals—do not flatter yourself that you are educated. You have been white-washed. Scratch yourself, and you will see the savage beneath. You will have come to know many things, but what you know—to use a technical term—will have had no constitutional effect. If you were suddenly to lose your knowledge, you would show yourself the coarse, unlovely brute you were when your mother bore you. The best advice, then, an old teacher—for some years out of schools, subjected to the pelting of actual life—can give you, is, drink in all you can hold of the various knowledges, but digest them, and let them burst into flowers over your whole nature, making you kinder, gentler, wiser—remembering that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.

The school choir then sang "The Sleigh Ride," and the exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. G. L. Wrenn.

WOMEN AS MISSIONARIES.

Meeting in the Interest of Foreign Missionary Work.

A meeting in the interest of missionary work, and in connection with the week of prayer, was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church. The attendance was good, in view of the rainy weather which prevailed, about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, representing various religious denominations, being present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Patterson, who, after stating its object, read appropriate selections of Scripture. He then said that the effort now in progress to enlist the Christian women in missionary work, met with his hearty approval. Indeed, he had regretted the action of the home board in recalling female missionaries, but he had been rejoiced when, in Chicago, a movement was inaugurated to enlist women in the cause. He approved of the project, because those now engaged in it co-operated with each other to a greater extent than might be the case were a greater number of denominational interests involved. His hope was that the great body of Christian women who are connected with the churches which co-operate with the American Board of Missions might be enlisted in the work.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, being called upon, made a brief address, in which he sketched the progress of the movement since its inception. A Woman's Board of Missions for the Interior, had originated in a call by the ladies of Chicago, and on the 27th of October, 1868, a meeting was held, officers elected, and a constitution adopted. Nearly a half century ago a large number of similar organizations had existed at the East, but the movement had, of late years, made but little progress. Oriental customs and manners were such as that woman was looked upon as a species of animal, a mere slave, a drudge or a sensual plaything; but when missionaries reached that country the people called their wives angels, and the subsequent organization of women's boards of missions had been the means of reaching the homes of the natives, and was rescuing multitudes of their sex from utter degradation. Up to 1860 the American Board of Missions had sent 140 female missionaries to heathen lands, and at the present time over 200 were thus employed. In 1868 a Woman's Board of Missions was organized in Boston, under the auspices of the regular board, and a sister society, founded for reasons purely geographical, existed in Chicago. The movement was as yet in its infancy, and auxiliary local societies were being formed throughout the West. True, the beginnings were small, but the work would bring great benefit to the souls of those in heathen lands. It was proposed to enlist auxiliary societies to aid in supporting eleven female missionaries already sent out from this region, and there could be no doubt of ultimate and increased success.

Rev. Dr. Patton said that the subject of enlisting women in the missionary labor had been growing in his mind until he now thought there was no other mission within the scope of woman of so great importance. Woman was the test of civilization the world over, and had been ever since a woman was created to be a help-meet for the man which God had made. Noble men cannot be made unless there are noble mothers and wives to help them. There was an immense field for this and kindred societies to operate in—four hundred millions of ignorant and degraded women and girls in heathen lands to be raised up by Christianity. Now the idea had begun to prevail that women could only be raised by women, and the object of the present movement was not only to raise money through ladies' societies, but also to bring out the ladies themselves to take a hand in the missionary work, and to send them in sufficient numbers to operate in a distinct field of their own, to form their own plans of effort, under the direction of course, and with the advice and counsel of experienced heads at home. The indications were that God meant to make such an use of woman as had never before been made in the world.

Other addresses of similar purport followed, and, with the singing of a hymn and the pronouncing of a benediction, the meeting dispersed.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Capture of a Self-Commissioned Purchasing Agent.

An intricately planned scheme to defraud the Central Pacific Railroad Company and divers merchants of this city, was, late on Thursday night, cleverly nipped in the bud by detectives, who arrested the would-be swindler. About Christmas a man styling himself Henry J. Horton, purchasing agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, arrived here and registered his name at the Everett House. He was ostensibly on business for the great corporation whose name he so boldly took in vain. He called upon and made himself known in this guise to several prominent merchants, and intimated that he would purchase from them heavy bills of goods in behalf of the railroad company. After carefully selecting his victims, he deliberately went about the work of fleecing them. The firm of Spalding, Lamont & Co., railroad stationery furnishers, were notified by him to furnish goods to the value of several thousand dollars. Ezra A. Cook's stationery store, on Lasalle street, was also favored with a call and ordered to print a large quantity of blanks, etc. The *modus operandi* of the self-constituted agent by some means failed to close the eyes of both these firms to the falsity of his bearing, and they telegraphed to Sacramento, where Mr. Horton said he hailed from, requesting information. The reply was confirmatory of the suspicions had of the man, that he was a swindler, and accordingly the services of Detectives Ellis and Robert Pinkerton were brought into requisition, and the fellow was caught in a low concert saloon on Clark street, where he was found seated, enjoying the festive scenes going on about him. He was arrested, and while on the way to the Police Headquarters threw away a document, which, being picked up by one of the officers, was found to be a proof sheet of bank checks on various banks. Letters from Fuller, Warren & Co., stove manufacturers, of Chicago, and Manahan & Co., white lead and color agents; checks on the Third National Bank of Chicago; on the foundry works of N. S. Bouton & Co., of Chicago; certificate of deposit at Mershon & Co.'s bank, Vermont, Ill., for $150, payable to George Atwood; for $350, payable to Henry J. Orton; for $500, payable to Almond H. Wilson; for $400, payable to J. H. Watts; for $350, payable to G. H. Harvey, and another for $350, payable to the same, were found on his person. A quantity of blanks on Mershon & Co.'s bank, also on the Eighth National, of New York, were likewise among his papers. The following, which was written in pencil on telegraph paper, was among the voluminous documents:

"SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 26.
"To Chicago, Alton & Jacksonville, and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads:
"The bearer, Mr. B. H., is our purchasing agent and he wants to go to Jacksonville, Ill., and if you will give him a pass to go and return you will oblige yours, truly,
"CROCKER."

On the reverse side was inscribed:

"We should be pleased to return the compliment at your pleasure, and pass you over our road at any time.
"J. H. CROCKER,
"Superintendent Central Pacific Railroad, California."

Any number of other papers of minor importance were found. Yesterday he frankly confessed his guilt, stating that he had formerly been a station agent on the Central Pacific Railroad at Aricola, had been discharged, and had come here with $160, which money he lost. Finding himself penniless, he entered into his speculation with a view of improving his shattered exchequer.

The West Side Railway Controversy.

An information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was yesterday sued out in the Circuit Court, upon the relation of Daniel Worthington, in the name of The People of this State against The Chicago West Division Railway. A rule to show cause was entered. The object of the proceeding seems to be to forfeit the charter of the company.

In his affidavit, Mr. Worthington states that he is a resident of this city, a householder on Reuben street, and the owner of property upon that street. He alleges that for some time past the defendant has, and that it still does, use the franchise and privilege of constructing and operating a horse railway through certain streets of the South and West Division, collecting toll for transporting passengers and merchandise. He charges that the company has no right to transport other than the ordinary baggage of passengers, and has no right to charge toll for such carrying, and that the company charges for the transportation of passengers, for however short a distance, a fare for each single passenger, six cents, unless such passenger has a ticket, which tickets are issued by the company at no less than ten tickets for fifty cents; and that the company keeps open no office for the sale of single tickets, and sells none; all of which the relator claims to be illegal. It is also alleged that the company claims a legal right to build a track on Milwaukee avenue, but refuses to do so along the entire distance of the road, but only operates it a part of the distance, and that, too, in a careless and irregular manner, refusing to place upon its track a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the travelling public, especially upon the main line. It is charged that there has been a usurpation of rights, and that if not, the company has, by its wrongful act, forfeited its franchises.

The rule on the company to show cause was made returnable on Wednesday next.

Removing a Cloud.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. H. Stocking and others on yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court, making George T. Cline defendant. The object of the proceeding is to remove the cloud created by a tax title upon lot 10, in block 28, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago. The property was sold for State and county taxes of 1863 for $3.02, and the deed came into the hands of respondent on the 27th day of February last. It is claimed that the deed was illegally issued, and that to obtain it Cline falsely made affidavit that the lot was not taxed to any person or corporation for the year 1863, and that his agent had visited the premises for the purpose of serving notice of his purchase, but did not find any person in possession; whereas, it is alleged, that the truth was that the premises were in the actual occupancy and use of John Stitt and his family. It is also alleged that complainants offered one hundred dollars for a release deed; refused to take less than $200, and did, in defiance at law, unless they acceded to his demand. It is also stated that with legal interest his just claim would not exceed fifty dollars.

Bankruptcy Matters.

INJUNCTION.

In the matter of the application of Ludwig A. Hergert and Leopold Ensterwitch to be adjudicated bankrupts, the debtors came into the District Court of the United States, asking for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff and others from proceeding to sell the stock in trade of the debtors under executions issued upon judgment entered up under warrants of attorney in the Superior Court. The judgments were: One in favor of [illegible] for $210.86, and [illegible] in favor of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to insolvent, then the injunction will issue of course, leaving the judgment creditors to show the validity of their lien under the adjudication of the State laws, on a motion to dissolve. The Court explained the reason of the rule; that it is not intended to do any wrong to the judgment creditor who may have a valid lien, but only to enable all the parties who have in the assets of the debtor to come in and be represented on the hearing. For instance, in this case it is of interest to all the creditors to see that no lien, which is invalid, as against the Bankrupt law, be allowed to stand, but the entire assets be absorbed in the payment of claims preferred by the debtors. The adjudication as to the validity of the lien ought only to be had when all the creditors can be heard. The only question, therefore, that the Court could examine in such a case, is whether the petition shows a state of facts warranting the injunction. If it did, then the writ would issue.

BANKRUPTS DISCHARGED.

The following bankrupts received their final discharge yesterday: Clark D. Cooper, of Chicago; [illegible] Sturtevant, of Chicago.

The following bankrupts were declared to be entitled to discharge: Warren W. Palmer, of [illegible], Mercer County; William D. Wardlaw, of Woodford County.

THE BOARD OF TRADE INJUNCTION SUIT.

Defendant's Answer.

Some days since a suit was commenced on the chancery side of the Circuit Court, by Murry Nelson & Co., to restrain the Chicago Board of Trade from expelling them from membership in and of the board. The answer of the defendant in that proceeding has been filed. The answer admits that the Board of Trade is a body corporate, and that Howard Priestly and the co-complainants are members of the board; as well as that the contract, which was the basis of the proceeding was made, although the Directors of the Board of Trade deny confederation with Priestly to get up the "corner" on corn, which is the subject matter of complaint. But, nevertheless, they state that there has been a rule of the board providing that any member having made a contract, written or oral, and failing to comply promptly with its terms shall, upon the proper representation of the aggrieved party to the Directors, be suspended from membership. Under this provision it is stated that there was brought before the Directors in December, 1868, a complaint made by Priestly, in which he set up a breach of covenant on the part of Murry Nelson & Co., with a refusal to pay the difference between the contract price of the corn included in the contract and its then average price. In pursuance of the rule the present complainant was notified to answer the charge. A defence was interposed. It admitted the demand of Priestly for the difference of price, on the allegation that corn was, on November 30, 1868, worth $1.07 per bushel; and that there was a refusal to pay. There was a claim, however, that there was not a refusal to pay any difference, but a claim was set up that Priestly had violated a resolution of the board of October 13, 1868, concerning the practice of getting up corners, and that he had, by himself and through the instrumentality of agents, effected a corner, so that on November 30 it was impossible for complainants to fulfil the contract made with him, unless upon submission to extortion on the part of Priestly and his confederates. In the same connection the parties now complaining claimed that no actual transactions were made at the rate of $1.07 or $1.08, except by the parties to that combination. Upon the issues thus made evidence was heard, and it appeared that the complainants themselves sold 1,108 bushels of No. 1 corn on the 30th of November at the price of $1.06 per bushel. The adjudication of the board against Nelson & Co. is then set up. In support of, and in connection with this, the resolution of the board in relation to "corners" is recited, "that the practice of getting up corners or making contracts for the purchase of a commodity and then taking measures to render it impossible for the seller to fill his contract, for the purpose of extorting money from him, has been too long tolerated by this and other commercial bodies in the country to the great injury and discredit of legitimate commerce. That these contracts are essentially improper and fraudulent, and should any member of this board hereafter engage in such transactions, the Directors should take measures for his expulsion under the provisions of Rule 5, for the prevention of improper and fraudulent practices." This rule, it is claimed, did not make any material change in the rules of the board, nor could it, because it was adopted without the notice requisite to warrant a change of the by-laws of the Association, but was only an expression of opinion as to the duty of the Directors as to the examination of charges of commercial misconduct against any member, when such was formally made known. The order of the Directors of December 14, as to the firm of Murry Nelson & Co., is claimed to be in accordance with the usage of the Directors, and it is asserted of it that it was not final, inasmuch as it allowed ten days in which the contract with Priestly might be settled up, and during this time the Arbitration Committee might have sat upon the claim.

The President of the Board adopted the answer of his co-defendants, and denies complicity with Priestly or any other person to effect a corner. He makes especial answer as to the rule changing the grade of corn upon inspection. He admits that on the 13th of November, 1868, a rule was adopted requiring the Inspector to grade kiln-dried corn as "kiln-dried No. 2," and that such grades should be kept separate from old corn. This rule, he states, was publicly made and announced in the regular course of business, subject to the knowledge of complainants. This rule, he states, was proper and necessary, by reason that the corn crop of 1868 was poorly ripened, that even with the best of management in the operation of drying, it was improper to grade it as No. 1.

Mr. Brine, in his answer, states that on November 30th, he purchased of Stevens, one of the complainants, 1,106 bushels of corn at the price of $1.06.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, the Museum was thoroughly filled last evening, upon the occasion of Mr. Keller's benefit. Under the circumstances, the attendance was a very handsome compliment to this actor, who, during the brief time he has been upon the Chicago stage, has made many friends by his unostentatious manner and the carefulness and excellence with which he has always filled his *roles*. The plays selected by the beneficiary were "The Mormons," a three-act drama, by Thomas Dunn English, first brought out at Burton's Theatre, New York, some ten years since, and the familiar afterpiece, "Barney the Baron."

The "Mormons" is a curious hodge podge. The serious parts are purely of the sensational order, and the humorous parts merely incidental. Without any special merit in it, some of the best actors in this country, among them Mark Smith, Burton, Barrett, Setchell and E. L. Davenport, appeared in the original cast. The melodramatic portion of the play turns upon the adventures of a party of fresh converts to the Mormon doctrines, who are finally rescued from Brigham Young's clutches, and the humorous portion upon the whimsicalities of an erratic Irish soldier, and the domestic troubles of *Noggs*, a runaway New York Alderman, localized into a Chicago Alderman, and his thirteen wives of as many nationalities. The story of the play is briefly this: The first act opens on the Plains. A Mormon train is discovered, consisting of *Parley P. Pratt*, (Padgett), a Mormon elder; *Woodville*, (Blaisdell), *Mrs. Woodville*, (Mrs. Allen), and *Mary Blandford*, an orphan, (Miss Cluer), all of whom are recent converts to Mormonism; *Dahcomah*, (Crisp), a Kiowah Indian; *Walter Markham alias Eagle Eye*, (Aiken), who in the disguise of a trapper is seeking revenge upon one *Godfrey Blair*, (Huntley), who some years before had seduced his sister and fled to Salt Lake; *Joe Brown*, (Browne), a Danite, *Whiskey Jake*, (Marble), a scout, and *Captain Cannon*, (Otis), a United States army officer on his way to Salt Lake to settle up some accounts. Both *Pratt* and *Markham* are in love with *Mary*, which leads to a conspiracy upon the part of *Pratt* with *Brown* to assassinate *Markham*. The plot, however, fails, owing to the interference of *Dahcomah* and results in the death of *Brown*.

The second act opens in *Brigham Young's* apartments, and consists mainly of a series of interviews; first with *Pratt*, to whom he consigns *Mary Blandford* as his eighth wife; second, with *Captain Cannon*, in which is discovered a speck of war between the saints and the United States; third, with *Noggs* (Dillon), who is sent away in disgrace; fourth, with *Woodville*, to whom he seals his own daughter *Alice* (Miss Crocker) as a second wife; and fifth with *Dahcomah*, who refuses to league the Indians with him against the United States army approaching the city. This act closes with the marriage ceremony of *Alice* and *Woodville* in the Endowment House, which is interrupted by the entrance of *Mrs. Woodville*, who produces a lock of hair of their dead child. Affected by the sight, *Woodville* refuses to take his second wife, and he and his first wife are arrested by *Young*. Before they are hurried off, *Markham*, who is disguised as a Mormon priest, discloses himself secretly to them and promises to effect their escape.

The third act witnesses their escape but subsequent recapture by a band of Danites, with *Godfrey Blair* at their head. By a variety of cunning contrivances, which occupy the remainder of the act, they manage to escape, and *Markham*, recognizing *Blair*, kills him. The United States army then enters upon the scene and the ex-captured join *Les Misérables*. It is to be presumed *Markham* marries *Mary*, but this the dramatist leaves to our own conjectures.

In the melodramatic parts of the play there is scarcely a strong character, except that filled by Mr. Aiken, and that is only strong in the matter of sensation of the stagiest description. His *role* was that of a civilized and genteel Jibbenainosay, but it is justice to him to say that he filled it very well. The *role* of *Brigham Young* is a ludicrous mixture of solemnity and assumed dignity, and, in Mr. Keller's handling of it, it was difficult to decide whether the character was serious or funny. Blaisdell's part, *Woodville*, is a mere nonentity, and he did it well. Padgett was a passable *Pratt*, Marble a rather ludicrous scout, Crisp a harmless Indian, Otis a silly soldier. Wilson's *Sergeant McFaddin* was a gem of Irish acting. Although he had but one or two appearances, and a very few lines, he nevertheless made his character one of the most prominent in the play. Dillon as the runaway Chicago Alderman, *Noggs*, was happy in his make up and would pass upon the street for a member of the Chicago board without any difficulty. By dint of adapting his lines to this locality, and introducing all the prominent points of interest in the city, in a humorous and satirical way, he made it intensely funny, and kept the house in uproars of laughter. The scene in which the thirteen female *Noggses* conspire against their husband and end up with a fight among themselves, headed by Mrs. Stonsall as *Chattering Noggs*, wife No. 1, was also very humorous and received an *encore* for its final tableau. Mrs. Allen and Miss Cluer, as the heroines, had very ungrateful *roles*, especially the latter lady, who could do little else than walk through her part. The performance concluded with the Irish farce of "Barney the Baron," which brought out Dillon in one of his strongest characters. This afternoon the same bill will be repeated, and this evening "Peep O' Day" is announced.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The storm had no effect upon the attendance at McVicker's, last evening, the audience being fully up to the average of the week, which is very large. Louis appeared in "The Female Detective," playing her Protean *role* of six characters, which gave her full scope for the display of her eccentricities in German, Irish and Yankee acting, as well as in Irish medleys, jigs, songs and banjo solos. For the afterpiece, she played *Fanny Griffin* in the farce of "An Object of Interest," in which came her inevitable banjo solo. This afternoon she plays *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and this evening the same bill as last evening.

OPERA HOUSE.

At the Opera House, the storm had a very depressing effect, and the "Three Guardsmen" was given to an audience hardly larger in number than the *dramatis personæ*. The same play will be given this afternoon and, for the last time, this evening.

Re-Opening of Farwell Hall.

This elegant hall, which was destroyed by fire just a year since, has been rebuilt and is now nearly completed. It is to be re-opened with two lectures by the Reverend Wm. Morley Punshon, on Tuesday and Thursday, the 19th and 21st insts., for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Title of the first lecture: "Science, Literature and the Bible;" of the second: "Florence, and her Memories." All who desire to hear this great English orator will remember that large numbers were unable to get into the Opera House to hear him lecture last spring, and should purchase their tickets early. The sale of reserved seats for both lectures will commence on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from 9 to 6 p. m., at the ticket office of the hall, No. 148 Madison street.

The Youth's Companion.

The *Youth's Companion*, in its new form of eight pages, is one of the handsomest weeklies published. The first number, just issued, is filled with a great variety of delightful reading—besides illustrations—and, taken as a whole, is certainly a most attractive sheet for other young or old. Many who are, when it was first published by Mr. Willis, many a boy or girl thought themselves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Lecture by Rev. Father Hecker Last Evening.

He Predicts that this Country will be Catholic in Ten Years.

Why He Thinks So.

The Rev. Father Hecker lectured last evening at Library Hall, under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association, on the "Religious Condition of the Country." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was filled by a large and respectable audience.

Father Hecker said there were two tendencies in the world to-day, one towards the Catholic Church, and the other towards Rationalism. There is no middle ground. It is not Rome or reason, but Rome and Rationalism. Here, where religion is free, we may look for the most rapid development of the logical results. Protestantism had the first foothold here, especially in New England, where it was untrammelled, and the founders of New England were enthusiastic and honest in their religious belief. Boston is the centre of Protestantism, and any man who wants to know what Protestantism will be in ten years, can find it out in Boston to-day. The Protestant people of New England have lost their hold on the essential principles of Christianity. A dispute as to whether a Protestant or Unitarian church should be erected in a New England village which could only support one church, was settled at a town meeting, where the Episcopalians had a majority of four votes. The sects most numerous in New England—Unitarians, Universalists and Spiritists—do not hold the essential elements of Christianity. The Universalists and Unitarians are uniting to sustain one church in each village, and the clergyman must not only be an exponent of these two religions, but also a professor of spiritism. Even when united, these denominations can barely sustain a church. Not only Christianity, but even theism is eliminated from advanced New England minds.

This development of Protestantism is not confined to New England. He read extracts from Dr. Bellows and a Baptist clergyman, Mr. Hinsdale, of Detroit, to show how Protestantism was declining by the increase of Rationalism, and the inability of Protestantism to oppose Catholicism. *Putnam's Magazine* was quoted to show that the same was true in New York, which, according to *Putnam*, is less religious than Pekin. Dr. Potter also contributed testimony. Protestantism has lost its hold on the people, and does not keep pace with the progress of the country. The reason of this is that Protestantism started with the exaggeration of the supernatural element in Christianity and trusted too much to revealed religion, leaving man nothing to do for his salvation. It increased the torments of hell, leaving nothing for man's will, intelligence or humanity to take hold of. This caused a reaction, and reason came into play, and where old women were formerly burned as witches, they now deal in spirits. Protestantism exaggerated man's interior authority.

The lecturer proceeded to show that the Protestants depended much upon the traditions of the Catholic Church. When Luther presumed to set his authority up against the Church, he was forced to take a stand outside the Church, and deny the authority given her by Christ and which the gates of hell cannot prevail against. He was also forced to deny the traditions of the Church. He also said the St. James' epistle was an epistle of straw, because it stood in his way. From all this the lecturer philosophically defined Protestantism to be the exaggeration of personal authority, to the exclusion of all others. Luther made his personal authority paramount to the Bible, Church, and everything else. The Bible was fashioned by translators to suit themselves, and the Apocalypse was thrown out. Every one has the same right to take up the Bible and strike out whatever does not tally with their private judgments. Mr. Strauss, the German, has stricken out everything but the two covers, and the German philosophers say that Christ is only a myth and religion a dream. The exaggeration of interior authority has resulted in the deification of man. Celesso is going on to Rationalism. There is no ground between Protestantism and Rationalism, which is equivalent to Neoism or nothingism. Germans have said lately that thought is phosphorous; phosphorescence of the brain. Positivism here is the same as the materialism of the German, who relegates everything grand in the soul to the unknown. Ten years from now these things will be matters of common talk. Protestantism is the emancipation of the passions from the restraints of Christian law, and is fast working out its effects in New England. Nothing has been so common in the Protestant Church as divorce, and in New England pre-eminently so.

The lecturer quoted from the Rev. Mr. Woolsey to show that divorces were more common in Massachusetts and Connecticut than elsewhere. Breaking of the marriage bond kept down the population, and statistics were produced to show that in one year there were 9,000 more deaths than births among natives in Massachusetts. The Puritans are running out, because children are very uncommon. Protestantism, by denying that marriage is a divine sacrament, has resulted in disrupting families and stopping the birth of children, finally causing the extinction of the human race. Protestantism is 13 per cent behind the population, and before the close of this century Protestantism will cease as a Christian body, and be run out. The American Protestants are fast dying out.

Among the American Protestant population of Lowell there are 100 deaths more than births every year. In a place out West there was not, in three years, an Anglo Saxon child born of Anglo Saxon parents. As for the Catholic Church, revelation was not given to her to put out the light of reason, but to enhance it. Revelation is to reason what the telescope is to the eye of man. The Church has always condemned those philosophers who tried to put revelation above reason. The more a Catholic exercises his intelligence with the Divine truths that are in harmony with reason, he becomes a stronger and better Christian. A Catholic rests on his own interior authority, on the traditions of the Church and the Divine Word. Catholics only obey the Pope and priests as the exponents of that Divine authority given to the church. The Church does not represent Divine truth, but is the guardian of Divine truth. The Catholic, therefore, while obeying, feels his freedom. It is absurd to say the Church proclaimed a new dogma in 1854—the Immaculate Conception. It is false, for she can proclaim no new dogmas. Socially the Catholic Church never flinches. She cannot change the divine sacrament of marriage, because she is only the witness of it. That was the reason Henry VIII. did not get a divorce from his wife. The wife stands as the protection of the family, and therefore directly of the State. The increase of Catholic population over that of others is 100 per cent. He believed the dominant influence of the country, at the close of the century, would be on the side of Catholics. They stand in this country as a Macedonian phalanx, bound together by truth, while Protestantism is disintegrating itself and dwindling away. The result, he predicted, was founded on figures and logic. This great Republic is bound to be a great Catholic nation. There will be no reason to fear Catholicism if it does predominate; it will not be unusual to intelligence. It is educating more people than any other denomination. There will be no danger of our liberties, because the Catholic Church is founded on the natural order which obtains in a republic. Catholicism will enforce a religious enthusiasm into the energies of the people. The question is now pressing on the American people of determining their religion as the fathers proclaimed its determined destiny. In a few short years it will proclaim itself Catholic.

The lecturer was frequently applauded.

An Interesting Insurance Case.

The Circuit Court is at present engaged in the second trial of the cause of Maria Anopow against the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company. This case has been once to the Supreme Court, whence it came back under an order reversing the finding. On the 17th of October, 1865, the plaintiff procured from the company a policy for $3,000 on a stock of tobacco and cigars at that time on storage in the shop of Albert Michelson, in Chicago. On the 28th of December, 1865, Michelson procured an insurance on his own stock of tobacco in the same room for $4,000, from the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The tobacco of Mrs. Anopow was piled in bales and boxes in a different part of the room from that where Michelson kept his stock in trade. On the 2d of January, 1866, Michelson bought from Mrs. Anopow her stock, and at the same time took from her an assignment of the policy sued on, the assent of the company being endorsed thereon. On the 9th of January, 1866, all the tobacco was destroyed by fire. The Illinois Mutual paid to Michelson the amount of his own policy, but the Peoria Company declined to pay the Anopow policy, hence suit was brought. The defendants lost the suit and appealed. In the Supreme Court the question raised was upon the clause that if the assured has already any other insurance on the same property, or shall thereafter effect any others, and it is not endorsed upon this policy, then the policy should be of no further effect. Defendants claimed that the purchase of the Anopow stock made it a part of the stock of Michelson, wherefore there was no liability under the conditions of the policy. In that case the Court decided that a policy of insurance upon a stock of goods which is being constantly sold and replenished, covers the new purchases, as well as those on hand at the date of the policy. Then the question is whether the Anopow stock, upon its purchase by Michelson, became a part of his stock, and thereby fell under the protection of his policy. This was a question of fact for the jury, and it should have been submitted as such. In this regard there had been, probably through inadvertance, an instruction to the settlement of this question. The question of fact thus spoken of is the one involved in the present trial.

Divorces Wanted.

A bill for divorce was filed yesterday by Catharine Devlin, in the Recorder's Court, the complainant asking to be sundered from Joseph H. Devlin, on the ground of the extremity of cruelty. The marriage is said to have taken place in this city, some time during February of 1868, and it is said that the parties lived together until Wednesday last. The cruelty of the defendant is reported to have commenced within two months of the wedding, and it is said to have consisted in part of beating and threats. The defendant is said to be the owner of a prosperous business at No. 190 Blue Island avenue, and to be worth, otherwise, property of the value of about $11,000.

Anna Stenzel yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court, to dissolve the bond of matrimony existing between herself and Wenzel Stenzel. The complainant states that she intermarried with Wenzel on the 21st day of February, 1865, somewhere in the Austrian Empire, whence she came, so that she has lived in this country over a year. She charges that the husband has met affectionate behavior on her part by cruel and inhuman treatment, such as by the use of an axe. She alleges farther, that he does not support her, but leaves her to labor, while he drinks.

Eva Henderson filed a bill for divorce, yesterday, in the Recorder's Court. The defendant is one William Henderson. The complainant states, and her bill is sworn to, that she married her present husband in this city, on the 9th day of September last. She charges her husband with having been guilty of the greatest matrimonial crime, mentioning the name of Emma de Courcey as the partner of his sin.

Adams Street Bridge.

At a meeting of property-owners on Adams street, held on the evening of the 8th instant, in Wall's Block, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, Ald. Salisbury presiding, it was, on motion of Mr. Wall, unanimously

Resolved, That the bridge over the river at Adams street should be built at once, in connection with the paving of said street, and the street grade continued to the river, and the whole work be completed on or before the 1st of September, 1869.

Resolved, That if we cannot have direct communication with the South Side, the present assessment is oppressive and burdensome, and that the interests of a large and growing section of our city demand such communication; and we respectfully ask the proper authorities to grant our request.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

A Novel Wager.

It is said that Texas jurors were formerly in the habit of deciding the question of a prisoner's guilt or innocence by the result of a game of "seven-up." Some credited this statement, inasmuch as the citizens of that State possessed peculiarities and habits entirely foreign to those of other States. That a man in the great city of Chicago should decide whether he would marry or not by the result of a game of euchre, will be believed by but few, but nevertheless it is a fact. Three young men, residents of this city, one a clerk [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and the other an engineer on one of the lake transportation steamers, plying between here and the lower lakes, came to the conclusion that by committing matrimony they would be happier and have some dear little creature to love and cherish and provide for. In order to settle the question as to who should be the first, a game of euchre, ten points up, was proposed, the conditions being that the one losing should be united in wedlock before next December—such a length of time being allowed in order to give him an opportunity to make a selection, and if he failed to secure a wife, he was to support the other two through the winter of '69 and '70—giving them the comforts of a home—or leave this country and renounce his rights as an American citizen. The game came off on the 5th instant, in the presence of a few friends of the parties concerned, and terminated in the defeat of the machinist. The salesman magnanimously offered to relieve him of the responsibility for the consideration of $500. Whether this proposition has been accepted or not is yet unrevealed. The successful gentleman is well known throughout the city, and a speedy consummation is anxiously looked for by his friends.

The Maennerchor Masquerade.

The entertainments of the Germania Maennerchor, whether musical, dramatic, terpsichorean or otherwise, are in high favor with our citizens, and the mere announcement that the society have on the tapis another grand masquerade ball, similar to the elegant affair of last winter at the Opera House, is sufficient to give fashionable circles a topic of conversation from now until the night of the event. In order to perfect the preliminary arrangements for the occasion, the Germanias held a meeting at their rooms, Uhlich's Block, last evening. Considerable preparatory business was transacted.

The night of the 8th of February has been designated for the occasion, and the main auditorium of Crosby's Opera House has been engaged for the event. As before, the parquette will be covered by an improvised floor. The following committees were appointed:

Arrangements—Messrs. Balatka and Claussenius.

Press—General Salomon, Dr. Bluthard, Martin Meyer and Otto Peltzer.

Decorations and Requisitions—Messrs. Ibach and Schoenenger.

Finance—Messrs. Beck, Marwedel, Meyer, Kadish (George,) Claussenius and Polachek.

Floor—Kloeke, Noelier, Price, Gobsen, Sontag, Wagner, Alshuler, Kohn, Fries, Spangenberg, Xavary, Kohn, Kochne, Perniger, McCurdy and Pfeiffer.

Lobby—Haenish, Peltzer, Hartung, Johnson, and Kiesmer.

Tickets—Molter & Wurlitzer, H. Claussenius, and Ibach & Schick.

The main characters of the grand pageant were also apportioned. They include King Carnival, Punch and Judy, Kladderadatsch, Napoleon III, Bismark, Queen Isabella, Andy Johnson, Ku-Klux Klan, Grant and his newspaper appointed Cabinet, Reverdy Johnson dining out, &c., &c.

It is safe to say that this affair will exceed its predecessor of last winter, and that is sufficient to indicate that it will outshine anything ever witnessed in Chicago. Further particulars will be given from time to time until the event.

Presentation.

A large number of the friends of Fire Marshal Williams, consisting of representatives of the city government, of the city Fire Insurance Companies, and others, personal friends of Mr. Williams, met at his residence last evening, and presented him with a magnificent horse and buggy, and all the equipments thereof, as a token of the esteem in which they hold him as an officer and a man.

The presentation was made by John J. W. O'Donoghue, Esq., in an appropriate speech, to which Marshal Williams replied, expressing unfeigned and great surprise. After this a fine pair of fur gauntlets were presented by Mr. Buckley, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company.

Speeches were also made by Aldermen Holden, Dixon, and Dewolf, and by Mr. S. A. Hewitt, of the *Insurance Chronicle*. From the suspicious popping of corks and general hilarity which ensued, we more than suspect that the party were generously entertained by Mr. Williams and his accomplished lady. The gift was well merited and the occasion a happy one.

The Price of Lager Beer.

The retail lager beer venders of this city, laboring under the conviction that the reduced price of brewing materials will warrant a reduction in the price of the liquid, have determined to bring about this result, and for that purpose held a mass meeting at No. 237 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon. Between two and three hundred retail lager beer sellers were in attendance, and the subject was discussed in an open and deliberate manner. The present price of beer is $12 per barrel. The retail dealers claim that the prevailing prices of barley and hops will allow a large margin to the brewers if beer be sold for $10 a barrel. That is the result they desire to bring about, and the action of the meeting culminated in the passage of a resolution which pledges every saloon proprietor present to pay but $10 per barrel after the 15th inst. Representatives from eight brewing establishments, present at the meeting, expressed their willingness to furnish lager beer at the price designated in the resolution. The retail dealers are very hopeful of bringing the brewers to "conviction."

The West Division Railway.

The undersigned committee appointed by a meeting of citizens to inquire into the matter of the West Division Horse Railroad, having performed the duty assigned them, request the citizens of said division to meet them at the Union Park Market Hall, on the corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets, on Monday evening, January 11, at half past seven o'clock, to hear their report and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES C. BONNEY,
P. H. WILLARD,
JOHN G. ROGERS,
S. B. WILLIAMS,
SAM. HALE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE NEW YORK *Times* does not take much stock in John McDevitt's late challenge to the world, as will be seen from the following clipped from its columns of Tuesday last: "The telegraph yesterday announced from Chicago that John McDevitt, of that city, had 'challenged any player in the world to compete for the golden cue and $5,000 a side, American game, 1,500 or 2,000 points up.' The telegram is correct in part only, and relates but about one half of a story now more than a week old. First of all, McDevitt did not propose to play for the golden cue, and, by his resignation of the office of champion, and Phelan & Collender's presentation to him of the emblem of championship, the golden cue is no longer a subject for competition. McDevitt in reality offered to play the *push* game for $5,000, but added a condition that was calculated to act as a bar to any match, viz., that the contest should take place in Chicago. This very important proviso the telegraph fails to mention; nor does it mention the fact, known in Chicago before the telegram was sent, that on Wednesday of last week Joseph Dion made a counter, but eminently fairer, proposition, viz.: to play three push games of 1,500 or 2,000 points—one in Chicago, one in Montreal, and the other in this city, each for $1,000 or $2,000 a side. Dion is willing to play McDevitt, but not in Chicago alone; and it is well known that Melvin Foster is anxious to play McDevitt anywhere east of Chicago, a challenge to this effect from Foster to McDevitt having awaited the latter's acceptance ever since the 26th of June last. Dion and Foster are the only players likely to be pitted against McDevitt for an important stake, and it is a mere waste of words to ask either to play in Chicago. Furthermore, those who issue challenges like this of McDevitt's, as well as those who circulate them, are well aware that they will not be accepted, and consequently that there will be no match."

ON THURSDAY NIGHT the billiard hall of A. P. Rudolphe, No. 79 South Clark street, was entered through the sky-light by burglars, who climbed down a "gas chandelier," some twenty feet long. A quantity of cigars, money and almost every portable thing of value was stolen. Yesterday morning Detective D. J. Page was engaged to look after the perpetrators, of whom a scent had already been gained, it would seem, and at about noon arrested Dell Stall, a white man, and shortly afterwards, Henry Johnson, colored. The negro was captured in the very billiard hall which he is alleged to have broken into with his companion. The prisoners were promptly taken before Justice Bolsington, who held them to bail in the sum of $500 each for trial. Both parties confessed to the robbery, and told where the unsold portion of their plunder could be found. Some of the property was recovered in a house on South Clinton street. The fellows also confessed to the robbing of Sandhagen Bros.' cigar store some two or three weeks ago, from which establishment they carried off a large quantity of goods. The arrest of these characters will in all likelihood decrease the number of burglaries and thefts, as they are said to have been quite energetic in their nefarious calling.

THE JACKSONVILLE (Florida) *Free Union*, of December 26, contains the following item of news, which will interest many of our readers: "Charles Hull, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., a gentleman well known for his liberality and personal labors in the promotion of various benevolent enterprises in that city, and especially for his efforts in securing a reform in the management of the city prisons, and the founding and sustaining of the Washingtonian Home, for inebriates, has been visiting Jacksonville for a few days past. Mr. Hull having seen the urgent demand for greater facilities for the education of the colored people, had a meeting called in the Baptist Church, on the evening of the 22d inst., for the purpose of organizing an evening free school, which was well attended and much interest manifested. This gentleman, with his accustomed liberality, offered to pay the current expenses of the school for one year. In appreciation of this generosity, the name of 'The Hull Free School' was unanimously adopted."

REV. J. H. BAYLISS, pastor of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, was presented with an elegant silver tea service, by members of his church, through Dr. Chess, on Tuesday evening last. It was one of those pleasant surprises where affection and love tell, so much more than language, of the cordial union between the church and its worthy pastor. It was given Mr. Bayliss as a token of their appreciation of his abilities and labors during the two years he has been their faithful minister. When Mr. Bayliss was appointed pastor of the Park Avenue M. E. Church there were but forty members—now there are about four hundred. Then it was a small church, now a large, commodious edifice, which amply accommodates each Sabbath a large and intelligent audience—the church keeping pace with the onward advance of the city. Mr. B. ranks among the first of our active and energetic, as well as eloquent and logical city pastors—a minister whose services, life and work are appreciated and felt far beyond the limits of his congregation.

ALTHOUGH the grand masquerade at the West Side Rink last evening did not come off, it having been postponed by the committee on account of the inclemency of the weather, there were over six hundred persons present, many being in costume. The ice was in splendid condition, after about an inch of water which covered it in the early part of the evening had been swept off. A band of music was in attendance and the skaters glided swiftly over the ice, some of the more experienced dancing to the time of some popular waltz or polka. Everything which would tend to promote the comfort of the skaters was provided by the management, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

AT HALF-PAST ten o'clock last night an alarm of fire, sounded from Box No. 6, was caused by a slight fire in No. 73 Lake street, formerly occupied on the first floor by Messrs. Cushing & Souder. The fire seemed to have had its origin on the second floor, from a stove apparently, but no stove could be found. The damage done was very slight, only the floor suffering a rent of a few yards. The building is owned by the Couch estate. About a month ago a fire, somewhat more damaging than this, occurred upon the same premises, the cause of which was not explained.

AN UNINITIATED THIEF, named George Lynch, some time yesterday captured a box containing thirty-eight pounds of butter, bearing the address of Messrs. Eaton & Cook, No. 12 State street. He took a companion, who is also, but much more so, uninitiated, into his confidence, and attempted to dispose of the plunder at a shop on North Clark street. A policeman happened to observe him, and very quickly took him into custody. His companion, seeing and appreciating the danger of the situation, took to his heels. The prisoner was taken to the Huron Street Station.

THE VARIOUS TURNER ASSOCIATIONS of this city have put on foot a scheme to raise funds for the entertainment of guests at the Grand National Festival of the Turners of the United States, to be held in Chicago, from the 7th to the 10th of August next. The four societies propose to give a concert and tableaux in the North Side Turner Hall on Sunday evening next, which will, from week to week, be followed by concerts in the other divisions of the city. These entertainments will be excellent, and especially entertaining to lovers of good music. A hearty support should be given them.

THE UNITED STATES Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company, the organization of which was effected at a convention held in Cincinnati in October last, at which a large number of railroads were represented, is an enterprise which will commend itself to all those who occupy the responsible position of conductor. The main object of the company is to provide for the families of the members in case of death by accident or otherwise, and the principle upon which it is constituted is this: Upon the death of a member [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the time of his death, at the rate of one dollar per member, to be assessed upon and paid by them. Only a short time ago Captain John T. O'Brien, who had been a member only two or three days, a conductor on the Louisville, Clarksville & Memphis Railroad, was killed, and his widow received $796—there being at that time seven hundred and ninety-six members. It now numbers 1,800, and is prospering even better than its projectors anticipated—in fact, it is a success.

A CAPIAS issued from the Superior Court yesterday for the arrest of John C. Stokes, at the suit of John Callanan. The plaintiff demands of Stokes the sum of $5,000, claiming that amount as the damages accruing to him by reason of an assault. In his affidavit the plaintiff says that on the 4th instant, Stokes, in violation of law and without cause, reasonable or probable, assaulted, shook, beat and kicked him so that, as he is informed and believes, he is permanently disabled. Bail was fixed at $1,500.

AN ACTION OF THE CASE was instituted yesterday in the Circuit Court by James M. Quinn and two other parties bearing the same surname, against the Western Union Telegraph Company. Damages are laid at $250. It is charged that the defendants, while fixing their telegraph wire on Kinzie street, so carelessly left it that the horse of complainant was caught in it, whereby, he being frightened, he was caused to run forward to the river, where the bridge being open, he fell into the river and was drowned.

A MEETING will be held this evening in the lecture room of Crosby's Opera House, for the purpose of perfecting an organization to be known as the Commercial Travellers' Association. The object of the movement, which so far has met with approval on every hand, is to promote economy, convenience and comfort in travelling and to society, and otherwise benefit members of the association. It is hoped that all interested in the course laid out by the projectors of this laudable enterprise will liberally lend their aid in its furtherance. The entrance to the lecture room is from Washington street.

THE CORONER yesterday held an inquest upon the body found on Thursday in the river at the foot of Centre avenue. The remains were identified as those of Albert Netherland, a German boy, aged fourteen years, who had been missing since October 25th, 1868. He had been employed in the glass works near the locality where the corpse was recovered. The jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned."

CHICAGO BRIDGE BUILDERS, not satisfied with bridging all the streams in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana, are beginning to do business away out in Kansas. A late number of the St. Louis *Republican* announces that the building of the bridge over the Missouri River at Leavenworth has been let to Boomer & Co., of Chicago, for $699,400. The work is to be commenced on the 1st of February, and be finished in eight months, according to the plans and specifications furnished for a railroad and wagon bridge.

THE FOLLOWING HATTERS AND FURRIERS of Chicago, have agreed to close their respective places of business at 7 o'clock p. m., from date until the 1st of March, excepting on Saturdays: Bassett & Hammond, James H. Loomis, Edward Emerson, Haskell & Butts, Metzke & Wendt, Klokke & Band, Stewart & Wightman, Bishop & Barnes, James P. Brewster, J. Burstow, Thomas B. Morris, Peritnsky & Co., A. Herzog, Charles Salzman.

AT THE ANNUAL CONCLAVE of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. M. Bennett, E. C.; G. F. Letz, General; Charles McFarland, C. G.; John C. Fuller, Prelate; G. H. Gibson, Treasurer; John Whitley, Recorder; E. C. Hubbard, S. W.; A. G. Lull, J. W.; T. W. Steele, Standard Bearer; James Irons, Sword Bearer; William H. Woodbury, Warden; J. G. Smeal, H. Plowman, Jr., and A. J. Close, Guards; Moses Gray and B. A. Pundt, Stewards.

A MEETING of the members of the Bar was held in the Law Institute, yesterday morning, to take action on the death of William E. Marrs. Henry Booth, Esq., occupied the chair, and E. B. Sherman acted as Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed L. L. Coburn, E. A. West and E. F. Runyon a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and requested them to submit their report at a quarter before ten o'clock on Monday morning next.

THE RESIDENCE of H. M. Boardman, No. 57 Pine street, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of the following described property: One blue beaver overcoat, one frock overcoat, one long frock coat, one black Alpine hat, two silver napkin rings—one marked "To our Father," and the other "To our Mother," one opera glass, and a pair of calf skin mitts. This includes all that is missed as far as ascertained.

ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO the clothing store of Wilson & Blake, on Dearborn street, was entered by burglars and robbed to the amount of $1,000. An individual, in making his exit from the premises, entered the room of a fireman connected with the Sherman engine. He believes this individual to have been Charles McCarroll, who was arraigned at the Police Court, yesterday. The case was postponed until to-day, for further examination.

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL GUARD chose yesterday for a dress parade. The hour appointed was 1 o'clock, at which time the rain was coming down fast, and the streets were covered with slush. The weather had a dampening effect upon the men, who did not respond to the invitation issued, and consequently there was no parade.

FREDERICK BAUERSCHMIDT and Frank Rodgers filed a petition in the Superior Court yesterday, asking the enforcement of a mechanics' lien, amounting to $196, an alleged balance of account for the erection of a house for one Dennis O'Brien. The house is located on Twenty-sixth near Wallace street, upon lot 14, Briard's subdivision of block 15, South Branch Addition.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of the Logicians' Library Society, to-night, essays, readings, etc., will be in order. We are happy to note that the membership of this permanently established society is receiving additions every meeting of men who enter into the exercises with interest and enthusiasm.

A CHICAGO THIEF, by the name of S. P. Oliver, attempted to confiscate a watch in the pocket of a printer by the name of Michael Nolan, at Minneapolis, the other day, who, on resisting, was dangerously stabbed in the back by Oliver, inflicting a wound three or four inches long. Oliver was arrested.

MARTIN RYAN is a sweet-mouthed youth. It has been his habit to sneak around the establishment of Martin Patterson, on State street, and appropriate unto himself cans of honey, oysters, &c., without liquidating for the same. At the Police Court, yesterday, he was held for further examination in bail of $100.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Lumbermen's Association, this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Lumbermen's Exchange Rooms, No. 249 South Water street. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

GEORGE WILSON, keeper of a saloon on State street, was yesterday before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with passing a ten-dollar counterfeit bill on one General McManman. He was admitted to $500 bail for trial.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Fenian Brotherhood, on last Sunday, it was resolved that a general meeting of all its members, with the members of the I. R. B. Circle, be held at their hall, Room 17, No. 77 Dearborn street, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock sharp.

THE ANNUAL REUNION and banquet of the alumni of Williams College residing in the Northwest, will take place in this city on the evening of January 28th, inst., at the Sherman House.

JOHN MURRAY, unable to account for a deer found in his possession, on Thursday night, was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning and held in bonds of $300 to await trial. An owner for the lost deer is wanted by the police.

ON THURSDAY night a burglar entered the cigar store of Herman Small, southeast corner of Wells and Indiana streets, and made away with about $100 worth of choice Habanas.

IN THE COUNTY COURT yesterday the estate of John Britten was declared settled; also the estate of James C. Savage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

A Noted Clergyman and Public Lecturer says of "Brown's Troches:" "When I start on lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

Now is the Time for Bargains in Fine Boots and Shoes at Hamilton & Hordley's, 182 Lake street. Ladies' glove-kid Bals., worth $5.50, for $3.25, ladies' goat Bals., worth $5, for $3.25; 100 cases of ladies, misses', and children's, must be sold.

One Corn Extracted for 50c, two $1, three 1.35, four $1.50, by Dr. Stephens, 85 Clark street. All Right relieves aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers
LAST PERFORMANCES, POSITIVELY, of the great spectacular romantic drama, the

3 GUARDSMEN.

Matinee at 2½.
Admission with reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children under 12, half price.
To-night, 20 minutes to 8, last performance of this most magnificent scenic and dramatic triumph.

MONDAY NEXT, a novelty in the presentation of an admirably written local comedy, entitled

YOUNG CHICAGO,

Introducing most amusing local hits and interesting situations, and the decided novelty of a VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION, by the celebrated New York expert, Mr. GEO. D. MILES, and a YOUNG LADY PUPIL, who will have been under his tuition but one week.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, performance commences at a ¼ to 8.
Friday, Farewell Benefit and Last Night but One of
LOTTA.
Friday and Saturday,
The Female Detective.
Florence, Grizzle Gutridge, Mrs. Gamage, Pat (an Irish boy) Jack Rocket, Gaund-a-Shenee-Josephen-a-Chi-to-Lager-Godiviest .... LOTTA.
Song—Irish Medley, Shillelah Jig, Dutch Song.
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Fanny Gibbs, with Banjo Solo .... LOTTA.
Saturday, Farewell LOTTA MATINEE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Monday, Edwin Adams as Narcisse.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager.
This Saturday, Jan. 9, Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock.
THE MORMONS; or, LIFE IN SALT LAKE CITY.
To conclude with
BARNEY THE BARON.
Evening, at 7¾ o'clock, last time of
PEEP O'DAY.
To conclude with the Dillon Farce,
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
Monday—AFTER DARK.
Tuesday evening, Benefit of Miss SUSIE CLUER.

LIBRARY HALL.
TWO FREE LECTURES
BY
O. S. FOWLER,
Of Boston (formerly New York), in Library Hall, at 7:30 on MONDAY evening, Jan. 11, on LIFE, HEALTH and SELF CULTURE, as taught by Phrenology.
WEDNESDAY evening, THE FACULTIES, MANAGING CHILDREN, &c.
Phrenological consultations and charts, with full written opinions and advice, as to health, best business, marriage, &c., daily at the Tremont House, Jan. 12th to 21st.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.
One Night—Friday, Jan. 15,
MARTHA.
Reserved Seats, $1.50. Sale to commence Monday morning next, 11th inst.

DANCING.
MR. AND MRS. SULLIVAN
Will receive new pupils to their second term for children, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 1066 Prairie-av., at 10½ a. m. A class for adults begins Thursday, Jan. 14, at 7½ p. m. Private lessons may be had at all hours. Apply at the residence.

ACADEMY OF BILLIARDS, 79 South Clark-st., is now open to the public.
PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE
[illegible] exhibitions of his most wonderful [illegible] afternoon and evening. Also give lessons to gentlemen amateur players on his private [illegible]

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S
MINSTRELS.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
AFTER DARK; OR LIFE IN CHICAGO.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869, at 10 a. m.,

At Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of several very fine Parlor Suites, in Green Rep and Hair Cloth. Also, Carpets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Silver Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Genuine Papier Mache Card Table, Table and Bed Linen, and Household Goods of every description; one Piano, Counters, Shelving, Bar Fixtures; one Pigeon-hole Table, &c., &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, we shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the property of the

Chicago Lumber Dressing and Manufacturing Company,

including the site of the mill of said Company, and the Charter under which said Company was organized—the same being a first-rate Planing Mill and Sash, Door and Box Factory, with new and perfect machinery. Also, three teams.

Location of mill on Lumber-st., near Twenty-second, Chicago.

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers,
165 South Clark-st.

CHEAP LOTS
AT AUCTION.
Will sell on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock, at our auction rooms, 170 South Clark-st., 50 lots in Phillips' Subdivision, 25 lots in Russell's Subdivision in the Town of Hyde Park, south of Hyde Park Hotel. Sale positive. Terms [illegible]
W. B. LANGDON, Real Estate Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Most Spacious Salesrooms in the West.

To Rent—Houses

TO RENT—Cheap—Houses on South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st., 11 rooms, hot and cold water, good cellar and barn. Apply at 44 South Clark-st., over Traders' Bank.

TO RENT—Now is your time to secure one of the best residences on Wabash-av., for 1869 or a term of years. Apply soon to E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, No. 123 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A tenement of 5 nice rooms at $25 until May; water in kitchen; possession immediately. None but Americans need apply, with reference, at 600 and 602 State-st. HATHAWAY.

TO RENT—187 West Monroe-st., between Desplaines and Halsted. Large house, perfect order, 15 rooms. Rent $72.50 per month.
24 Honore-st., (first street west of Wood-st.) New brick house, 11 rooms, perfect order, $50 per month until May.
120 Warren-st., 11 rooms, $50 per month, and others by SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—House with 10 rooms, modern and first-class. Wabash-av., between Madison and Washington-sts. House will be rented low from date to May 1, 1870. Furniture for sale; price $1,800, and all strictly first-class. No. 1 location for first-class boarding house. Apply to TUCKER & RICHIE, 3 Major Block.

TO RENT—5 rooms and summer kitchen, water in summer kitchen. Rent $21 per month. Inquire at 75 South Green-st., near Madison-st., West Side.

TO RENT—A two-story and brick basement house, new, 11 rooms, closets, pantry, &c., convenient to business, West Side. Rent low. Inquire at 143 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A neat cottage house, containing 6 rooms, in rear of 309 North Clark-st. Inquire at 133 North Wells-st., over furniture store.

TO RENT—1258 Wabash-av. Has 8 rooms, besides closets and pantry, in good repair, lake and cistern water and gas. Will sell gas fixtures; also, furniture, all new if desired. Rent very low. J. H. CHANDLER, Room 9 Speed's Block, 125 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—With nine years' lease in a first-class location for business, all or the lower part of a brick house No. 6 Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

TO RENT—A beautiful residence on Wabash-av. Large rooms for private family or boarding house. Rent low. Call at once. J. E. TAYLOR & SON, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Cottage, No. 347 Polk-st. $18.
232 Centre-av., 5 rooms. $9.
73 Sampson-st., 4 rooms. $10.
DELOYNES & PARENT, 158 Madison-st.

TO RENT—In one of the best locations on the North Side, 15 minutes' walk from Lake-st., a house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, etc. Address HOUSE, Tribune office.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—One suite of unfurnished rooms in first-class location; rooms are newly fitted up, gas and water, with marble-top basin in each. Apply at 12 Peck-court.

TO RENT—Some single furnished rooms and a front suite of unfurnished rooms, at 41 and 47 VanBuren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. D. RICHARDS.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, cheap, comfortable, and kept in order, at No. 76 Michigan-av., and 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room at 157 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished, centrally located, and suited for a gentleman. Apply at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished and unfurnished. Apply for three days at 178 LaSalle-st., corner of Monroe.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in the Mercantile Building. Apply at Room 51, LaSalle-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—A new store, No. 635 West Madison-st. Inquire of A. BLAKE, 106 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—That elegant iron front store, No. 46 Lake-st., from and after February 1st—one of the best locations on Lake-st. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Room 8, 158 South Water-st. Office furniture for sale cheap. Call between 10 and 12 a. m.

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Quincy-st., near State, five minutes' walk from Court House—pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Reference required. Terms reasonable.

17 South Jefferson, near West Randolph-st. A furnished and an unfurnished front room with bedroom and closet, with first-class board. Also four day boarders can be accommodated.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann-st.—A handsome furnished front room or suite of rooms, with board in a private family. Terms reasonable. Location first-class.

51 South Green-st., half block from Madison-st. cars—A large front room, with gas, to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Good location.

78 North Carpenter-st., two blocks from horse cars—Board for 2 gentlemen or 2 ladies in a private family. Terms moderate.

112 East Adams-st.—One fine room for gentleman and wife, two rooms for single gentlemen, with hot and cold water. Reasonable prices. Day boarders $5 per week.

117 South Jefferson-st.—Two nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board, for four gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives, in a private family, with all the comforts of a home.

175 Wabash-av.—Pleasant front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted.

185 Wabash av.—Rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board. House has all modern improvements. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

202 South State-st.—Nicely furnished lodging rooms, en suite or single, with gas, stove, and whatever is requisite for comfort. Family strictly private. Terms reasonable.

227 Indiana-st.—Having more room than we need for our own use, we would rent a furnished front parlor or a room on second floor, with board. References required.

247 Indiana-st.—One pleasant furnished room to rent, with board.

249 Indiana-st.—Two large and one small well-furnished rooms with first-class board. Gas, bathroom, piano, &c. Good references no objection.

381 Wabash-av.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, with the best of table. Also, pleasant room for two single gentlemen.

684 Wabash-av.—New marble front. Handsome rooms, with hot and cold water, and large closets in each, with board, in a strictly private family. Unquestionable references required.

800 Wabash av.—A suite of front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, unfurnished. Also one furnished room for single gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House, near the new Tunnel—Good rooms for families or single rooms for gentlemen or ladies. Terms moderate. Lodging only 50 cents.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Desk room, with privilege of library, in an attorney's office, by a young attorney from Missouri. Address E G, Room 5, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house—6 or 8 rooms, or a part of a house—6 or 8 rooms, in a good neighborhood on the North Side, south of Division-st. Address T S, Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the party who wrote to Eva Montelambert write again, appointing an interview and directing to 101 Fourth-av.

PERSONAL—A widow lady 35 years of age, a stranger in Chicago, would like to form the acquaintance of some gentleman of respectability of 50 years of age, with a view to matrimony, as she is alone in the world and would like to make home pleasant for some one. Address MRS. M. SHAFER, Chicago, Ill., for one week.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Schr Coquette, now lying in the port of Toledo. She has received extensive repairs, also new sails and rigging, last season. For terms, inquire of HALSTED & LATHAM, Room 20 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—And To Order—New prices for the new year. Over coats, business suits, $25 and $40, first-class cut and make, at GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring Emporium, 138 and 180 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—The most complete croquet table in the city, with implements, billiard cloth cover, rubber cushions, folding legs. Very cheap, at $35. Can be seen at 263 North Wells-st. J. S. HART.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, on Clark or State-st. cars, or riding from Clark through Lake to Wabash-av., a gold watch key, with hair engraving on both sides. A very liberal reward will be paid if left at 293 North Clark-st.

LOST—$1 Reward—Going from the Illinois Central Railroad to 361 Wabash-av., a roll of letters and accounts against T. Maple & Co. Leave at Tribune office and get reward.

LOST—A pocket-book, on Jan. 8th, containing a small sum of money and a certificate of scholarship to Porter's Telegraph College. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to 139 Wabash-av.

FOUND—At Library Hall on the evening of Dec. 31, a lady's fur collar. The owner can recover it upon calling at the office of the Dyrenforth College.

FOUND—A bay team horse with harness on. The owner will please call in rear of No. 12 Centre-av., and prove property.

FOUND—A sorrel Newfoundland dog; on neck band the name of "Warren Davey." Found by J. SARTORIUS, Merchants' Police, 142 Indiana-st.

TAKEN UP—A large speckled cow, lately calved. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. WM. QUINN, [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—$5.00 Reward—On the 7th inst., a small, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED.
PRAIRIE-AV—No. 1165, north of Twenty-fifth-st., two-story frame dwelling with lot 25x185 to 16 foot alley. Good barn and modern improvements, assessment for paving paid.
No. 2077, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., cottage and lot, cheap.
Several houses and lots on all of the avenues.
BURNSIDE-ST—Cottage and lot near Thirty-second.
BUTTERFIELD-ST—House near Eighteenth-st., and cottage near Thirty-second-st.
UNIMPROVED.
STATE-ST—50x171 feet, west front, south of and near Twenty-fourth-st.
125x125, north-east corner of Twenty-fifth-st.
50x125, east front, below Thirty-second-st.
100 feet near Fortieth-st.
50 feet near Rock Island car shops, and several tracts by the acre.
MICHIGAN-AV—Several lots in the Wentworth tract, below Thirty-second-st.
Lots 26, block 4, Fort Dearborn Add., 50x181½ feet deep, east front on Michigan-av. Cheap at $[illegible] per foot.
KANKAKEE-AV—Several lots south of Douglas-place.
VERNON-AV—Some fine property north of Oak-av. Two or three lots can be sold separately.
COLFAX-AV—13x125, corner of Thirty-third-st., and south in same block.
KENWOOD—37x100 feet, cheap.
FORTY-FIRST-ST—15 lots, fronting on Forty-first-st. and Bowen-av.
ROCK ISLAND CAR WORKS—125x180 feet on Graylock and School-sts. Cheap if taken at once.
KANKAKEE-AV—Two lots between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.
WRIGHTWOOD-AV—Eight lots west of Halsted-st.
DIVERSEY ROAD—Four lots, 200 feet, near above property.
CHICAGO-AV—One lot near Wood-st. Cheap.
CARROLL-ST—50x125 feet north front.
TYLER-ST—15 lots near Loomis-st.
PARK-AV—50x125 feet, south front, east of Robey-st.
WEST MONROE-ST—40x125 feet, south front, near Winchester-av.
Acre tracts in both North [illegible], at Division, Clark and [illegible].
BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Wabash, Michigan-avs., and [illegible]. Wabash [illegible]. North Wells-st.
WEST WASHINGTON-ST—32x131 ft, between Union and Halsted-sts., with two buildings.
DESPLAINES-ST—Corner of Twelfth-st., 125x125 feet.
BUNKER-ST—25x125 feet in rear of above.
WRIGHT-ST—25 feet front near Rolling Mills.
By FIELD, KING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On Favorable Terms—A new brick house on Warren-av., three stories and basement, with brick barn. House is first-class, heated by steam, with conservatory and all modern improvements. Price $12,000. GEO. SCOVILLE, 75 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class two story and basement brick house of 13 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25 by 125 feet, No. 732 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The building 93 and 95 West Lake-st., 42x152 feet, two stories and basement, with three years' lease. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—House and lot southwest corner Harrison and Aberdeen-sts. Good location. Will be sold cheap, part cash, balance on time. Inquire at 145 South Water-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story frame and brick basement house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 25 by 180 feet, with barn, east front, on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Bryan Lathrop, Bryan Hall, 79 South Clark-st.—On the corner of Jefferson and Maxwell-sts., 172x150 feet. This property is steadily enhancing in value. Also a first-class residence in a most desirable neighborhood in the North Division, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Court House.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, modern improvements and lot 25½ by 124 feet, with barn, No. 666 West Washington-st., near Wood. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Blue Island-av., splendid business corner—60 feet, southwest corner of Taylor-st., improved, two stores and dwellings. Will be sold cheap. BOYDEN & KELLEY, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—In exchange for general merchandise—Houses and lots, suburban property, farms, Western lands. To make a good trade, apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—House on leased lot, on Ewing-st., worth $1,600, for stock of boots and shoes or clothing. J. W. CLARK, Room 5 No. 79 Dearborn-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x180 feet, with buildings Nos. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On West Adams-st., between Lincoln and Robey, 48x125 feet, south front. Very desirable lots. BOYDEN & KELLEY, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—12½ acres of land on Lake-st., one mile west of city limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—An undivided interest, equal to one acre, adjoining Lincoln Park; or will exchange for a residence in a desirable location, worth from $12,000 to $15,000. F. M. CHAPMAN, 107 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—6 lots on State-st., one block south of the limits; 3 lots between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. These lots front on a 100-foot street. Also, 1 lot on State-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, and lots on Burnside, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts. A. R. WING & CO., 55 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Lot 48x300 feet, east front, on Aberdeen-st., near Madison. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, one mile west of city limits, on Chicago-av. Fine property for subdivision. Will be sold cheap. BOYDEN & KELLEY, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 30 by 150 feet, southwest corner of Union and Fulton-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—35 feet on Blue Island-av.; 48 feet corner Van Horn and Campbell-sts., $[illegible]; 75 feet on Centre-av., only $1,350. DELOYNES & PARENT, Room 3 Major Block.

FOR SALE—Ten acres of high land on Graceland-road, one mile north of Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Grain elevator, at a good grain point, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Address Box 925, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good paying family grocery and meat market on the North Side, worth $4,000, or will take a practical man as partner, with $2,000. Satisfactory reasons given. Best of references given and required. Address E B, Grocer, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A manufacturing business—Safe and pays well. A chance for a man of small means. Owner has other business. Call or address L. WING & CO., 146 State-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon and restaurant, in the heart of the city. A rare chance for a bargain. Good reasons given for selling. Address F, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Drug store, in one of the best business towns in Northern Illinois, population 6,000. Stock and fixtures about $7,000; yearly sales about $13,000. Good reasons given for selling. Address Drawer 5884, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Three-run flour mill, in good order and doing a good business, in centre of wheat region in Illinois. We guarantee a bargain. G. DANFORD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a newly fitted up lager beer and billiard saloon, well located, everything in splendid order. To be sold, on account of family trouble, cheap for cash. 62 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A good brick building, with 20-horse engine, located on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington. Is a good place for a mill, as lot runs back to railroad. Will sell building and lease, or sell lot with building. Inquire at Fairfax Mills, corner of Hubbard and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—A first-class stationery store, with all stock of books and a good news trade established, centrally located, in the city of Freeport, Ill. A bargain at $500. No dead stock, no bonus. Capital required, from $3,000 to $4,000. Reason for selling, wish to increase manufacturing business. MASSENBERG & BOOKER, Blank Book Manufacturers, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cigar store and news depot, best situation in the city, doing a good business. Must be sold immediately, at a bargain. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000 in real estate for the good will and $16,000 in cash for stock and fixtures will purchase an old established business, paying large profits, in a healthy part of South Carolina, including two stores under light expense, having a heavy run of wholesale and retail cash trade in provisions, liquors and clothing, and with peculiar advantages for profitable purchase and sale of Sea Island cotton. Address S. W. BROWN, New York Post Office.

FOR SALE—$1,000 stock of fashionable millinery goods, cheap for cash or good paper. Would exchange for good city lots or farm, or will take in part payment Steinway piano or good horse and carriage. Address H A, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A produce, flour and commission store—store and basement—in a good location, and low rent. Call at 176 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—I will sell a nice manufacturing business, with all the fixtures necessary for manufacturing, with a large run of custom, for $500, and will prove to the one purchasing that it is worth the cash. Address 176 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, groceries or general merchandise—Mineral lands. These lands are situated in Utah and Nevada, near the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and contains some of the richest deposits of silver, gold, copper and lead to be found in the United States, and will prove of great value when the great Pacific Railroad is completed. For those wishing to obtain good mining lands this is a rare opportunity. Address MINER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$25,000 wholesale stock dry goods, piece goods and notions, straight stock. Will give a good lease. Call at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 106 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Full line of business chances, running through the trade. Call and be convinced, no charge. Call at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 106 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Railroad eating house and hotel, good location and the place to make money. Terms, half cash, balance easy. Call at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 106 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—The confectionery establishment (including stock and fixtures) occupied by the late Nicholas Cretard, at 17 South Clark-st. Apply to JAMES McGARRY, Executor, 133 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for some enterprising man to engage in an established hardware and house furnishing business, in a splendid location, for $4,500; or will take $2,500 down and balance on time, to responsible parties. This is the best thing offered in Chicago. No notice taken unless real name and references are given. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Counter, shelving and fixtures of a grocery store, with three scales and a set of dry measures. For sale cheap. Apply at 187 Chicago-av., corner Market-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—$1,500 worth of fine millinery goods to exchange for suburban property or personal property. J. W. CLARK, Room 5 No. 79 Dearborn-st.

TO Physicians or Students—For sale or exchange for personal property, at a great bargain—A doctor's office, with a good stock of medicines, apparatus, &c. A good stand. Apply at 33 West Madison-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For a gentleman and wife and two children of 7 and 9 years, in the suburbs, within 20 miles of the city. Must be close to railroad station. Private family preferred. Address with terms, etc., S & D, Tribune office.

BOARD—By a lady and gentleman, (young and agreeable) in a private family. Terms not to exceed $[illegible] per week for both, or would rent two or three furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating location, price, &c., CALVERT, Tribune office.

BOARD—For a family of three persons, two or three furnished rooms, with strictly first-class board and accommodations generally. Private family preferred. Address CLERGYMAN, Tribune office.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An improved farm in Jefferson County, 8 miles from Centralia, known as the "Rosan Farm." Said farm is first-class in every respect. Consists of 160 acres. Comfortable farm houses, &c. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms.
Also, a first-class farm of 200 acres in same county, 6 miles from Mount Vernon, known as the "Flower Farm." Cheap. For further particulars apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 150 acres, well improved, about 1½ miles from St. Charles and 35 miles from Chicago. Very cheap. WARREN & GOODRICH, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—By A. Blake, 106 Madison-st., Room 1: 160 acres of prairie land, in Greene and Butler Counties, Iowa. Will trade for city property.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—The Committee of the Board of the Friendless and Poor, Buffalo, N. Y., would be thankful to receive information [illegible] H. STEWART [illegible] [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Paper Salesman—A first-class man familiar with the paper business in all its branches. Address, with references, P. O. Box 2429, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Immediately, men for city and country. Smart men can make from $5 to $15 per day. Office 252 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the One Dollar Pocket Timekeeper, New Meteor Lamp, Dr. Foote's Improved Eye Sharpener, and twenty-five other very salable articles. Call or send for catalogue. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—For Brehan's Bell Ringers, a comic vocalist. Must have a knowledge of music. Also a violinist, capable of playing a solo. Address immediately, J. C. BREHAN, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—Three first-class salesmen for the wholesale boot and shoe trade. Address H, Room No. 12, St. James Hotel, Chicago. State where an interview can be had.

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class cutter, one who thoroughly understands cutting. Number to advantage for boots. None other need apply, at 161 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—After 9 o'clock this morning, at COWLES & BOSTWICK'S, over 126 and 128 Dearborn-st., two experienced salesmen, and one of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given.

WANTED—A corresponding clerk, in the commission business. None but those of experience and good references need apply. Address, stating salary expected, &c., A B, care of Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—A good salesman, with $50 to $100, to go to St. Louis and introduce a new article. Also, a good man to go to Memphis with the same. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to go South and spend the winter. For particulars call on H. S. HAYNES, Saturday, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, at 66 Madison-st.

WANTED—An active and competent canvasser. Apply at one office of the MERCANTILE PRINTING CO., 131 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—First-class stick candy-makers. Steady employment and good wages. SCANLAN, BRO. & COLBURN, 78 State-st.

WANTED—A good job compositor, to go in the country. One that is quick, comprehensive and obliging. Will pay $20 a week for the right man. Apply to MARDER, LUSE & CO., Type Founders, 139 Monroe-st.

WANTED—Six first-class salesmen who control a large trade in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, to represent a leading New York dry goods house, entirely on commission. Apply, for further information, to FRIEDLANDER & TOURSAINT, 24 Washington-st.

WANTED—A go-ahead, energetic young man, with $250 or $500. One acquainted with West business preferred. A desirable opportunity. Address, giving residence, MARSH, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good stencil cutter. One with a complete set of dies preferred. Also, several energetic Germans and Americans. Call early, Room 25 Calhoun Block, 117 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Five experienced and good canvassers for advertisements. A permanent engagement and liberal terms offered. Address JOSSELYN, JOHNSTON & CO., Publishers, No. 304 Olive-st., St. Louis, with reference as to ability, &c. None others need apply.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—75 good railroad laborers to go South. Good wages and steady work. Also, a few good wood-choppers. Apply at 54 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman and fireman. Apply at 54 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents and address Box 381.

WANTED—300 railroad laborers to go down South on the South Pacific. For transportation and particulars, apply to our Agent at 78 Clark-st., Room 4. T. McKINSTOCK, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—A clerk, 2 salesmen, 1 bartender, 2 waiters, 1 good porter, 5 men to take orders, 2 drivers, 1 coachman, 2 hewers, 4 choppers and 28 laborers. Apply at 132 East Washington-st., Room 19. By mail send 10c for particulars.

WANTED—Early this morning, 13 wood-choppers. Transportation free. Steady work all winter. Apply at 209 South Clark-st., Room 5, up-stairs.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—A young girl to help about the house. Must be strong enough to do the washing and ironing for a small family. Apply at 1477 Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

WANTED—A competent girl or woman to do general housework, to whom will be paid good wages. Apply at 195 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. To one competent good wages will be given. Apply at 448 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with references, at 161 Wabash-av.

WANTED—At 330 Wabash-av., a good, reliable girl, to do chamber work, washing and ironing. German, Norwegian, English or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—One or two good girls for general housework, in the city. Small families. Call at Room 29 Larmon Block, No. 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress for a small family. Is expected to get breakfast at an early hour. References required. Apply at Room 4, Opera House, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

WANTED—Good girl to do the work in a small family. Must be well recommended. Call at 124 East Randolph-st., Room 1, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in a small family. One who can come well recommended. Apply at 394 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good steady girl, to wash and iron, at 25 Michigan-av.

WANTED—At 124 West Madison st., a good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—Good girls for housework, hotels, restaurants and shops. Apply at Intelligence Office, 101 East Washington-st., Room 29, where parties are applying daily for help.

WANTED—Three neat-looking waiter girls at Louvre, No. 136 South Clark-st. To smart and neat girls, wages $6 to $8 per week. Apply Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To exchange 480 acres of Illinois lands for a stock of goods. For particulars inquire of G. W. DYE, Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.

WANTED—Everybody to know that prizes are cashed and information furnished in the Kentucky State and Royal Havana Lotteries by F. C. DAVIS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Imported and Domestic Cigars, 138 Monroe-st., Lombard Block, P. O. Box 119, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange farming lands in Fayette, Marion, Effingham and Cumberland Counties, Illinois, in tracts of 40 to 1,000 acres, for merchandise or other desirable property. Address JAS. A. DICKENSON, Box 5860, Chicago.

WANTED—By a live and enterprising young man an interest in a good paying business. Willing to work and make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. No humbugs need answer. Address P. O. Box 1101.

WANTED—A good drug business, city or country. Address, with full particulars, reasons for selling, &c., A. J. MOWER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange farming lands for stock of hardware. Call at 186 Washington-st., for two days.

WANTED—Money to loan on good collateral or real estate security. Address P. O. Box 5975, Chicago.

WANTED—One or two thousand second-hand carbon and benzole barrels. Will pay highest market price. ARMSTRONG & CO., 41 River-st.

WANTED—Music, drawing, German and French. An English lady of experience is desirous of giving lessons in the above branches. No objection to attend pupils at their residences. Reference may be made to Rev. S. Sullivan, 591 Wabash-av. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to call and see in operation Poole's Patent Steam Cooker. Victuals of all kinds cooked by steam. 122 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill. Apply for sale. O. POOLE.

WANTED—An energetic go-ahead business man, with small capital, to join with me in an established business that will bear investigation. Call at once, Room 8, Reynolds' Block, 148 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A drug clerk who can loan to his employer $600, on good security, can have a permanent pleasant situation with $50 per month and board. References given and required. Apply at 705 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to [illegible], 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, with from $500 to $1,000, a partnership in some legitimate business in the city, where a good living can be guaranteed. The best of reference given and required. Address N M C, No. 139 Lake-st.

WANTED—Parties desiring assistance in, or information how to obtain patents, to call at or address 88 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—Money—Purchase money mortgages wanted. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A second-hand beater or roller hay press. Address J R A, Tribune office.

WANTED—Documents of every description to copy, in excellent style and at reasonable rates. Address R H M, Tribune office, that material may be called for.

WANTED—The undersigned wishes employment as a compounder of domestic liquors. Is thoroughly posted and experienced in this business. Can produce a superior article of every variety of wines and liquors. Is also a good rectifier, as X No. 1 bookkeeper, and can come well recommended in every respect. Address C H G, Box 2867, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Good canvassers of both sexes. I have a nice little article; sells fast as shown. 'Tis entirely new. Never been introduced in the West. No agent, as yet, ever made less than one dollar an hour. Samples by mail 25 cents. A. VAN, 199 South Clark-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—All kinds of old broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, cast-off clothing, &c. High price paid in cash at BARTLETT'S, 242 East Madison.

WANTED—To sell Missouri lands—Cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap for cash, merchandise or other property. Sell in any quantities to suit. B H H, Tribune office.

WANTED—We have $10,000 to loan in sums to suit on short time, on houses on leased lots or any good security. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 104 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Inventors and owners of good patent rights to call at 104 Randolph-st., Room 24, where they will find an opportunity to dispose of their territory.

WANTED—A room-mate. I have a large and neatly furnished room, about 15 minutes' walk from Court House, on the West Side. For particulars inquire of EMERSON, 10 South Water-st.

WANTED—To exchange, for a good fresh stock of hardware, a first-class brick house and lot. To trade on a cash basis, apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—$650 will purchase the lease, good-will and fixtures of a boarding house and saloon, doing a good business. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 104 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—To loan money on improved real estate security, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. A. ANDERSON, 19 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—To trade a house of 9 rooms, on the West Side, for a horse and wagon or a wagon. For particulars inquire of H. WILSON, 177 State-st., Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—House and lot, worth from $2,500 to $4,000, in exchange for a fine stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. J. W. CLARK, Room 5, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50 feet east front on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st. Also, cottage and lot 25 feet front on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FIELD, KING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To purchase property on North Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. Inquire in person, or by letter, of E. D. COGSWELL, No. 7 Speed's Block.

WANTED—Cottage, with lot 25 feet front, north of Eighteenth-st., between State and Wabash-av. By FIELD, KING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A very stylish and desirable roadster, [illegible] [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As buyer of dry goods, by a German thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern markets. Address J A Pt., care Wm. A. Butters & Co.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man desiring to go West, in the lumber business, with a view to the future of becoming a partner. Has had seven years' experience as accountant and salesman. Can furnish the best of recommendations. Address Box 571, Waltham, Mass.

SITUATION—Wanted—$3,000—By a young man with the above amount, with some well established firm where his capital and experience would command a responsible salary. Good city references. Address DELTA KAPPA EPSILON, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk. Has had experience in the freight department of one of the largest Eastern railroads as loading clerk. Also, help in the dry goods and grocery business. Best of references given. Address, for one week, DELTA, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man from Virginia, 22 years of age, a physician, as partner with another physician, or in a hospital, drug store or apothecary shop. Address J W F, 261 Wabash-av., for one week.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Scotsman, to drive a wagon and take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. Has best of references. Address 130 South Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man lately from the East, as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in some wholesale or retail business. Salary not so much an object as steady employment. Address S D R, No. 56 West Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man lately arrived in the city, as copying clerk or in any position in which attention to business will ensure promotion. Salary no object. Address, for several days, DAVIDSON, care of Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man. Is a good and rapid penman, quick and accurate in figures. Is willing to make himself useful, and not afraid to work. A situation where promotion will be the reward of merit more desired than salary. Address H D Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man and his wife, to take charge and do the cooking of a boarding house, hotel or restaurant, city or country, country preferred. Apply at the Harrison House, corner of Griswold and Harrison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man from New York, in the grocery business. Has had three years' experience. Address, for 3 days, GEORGE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A French cook wishes a place to cook for a private family. Address 181 South Wells-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman, in a dry goods or fancy goods store, or some other light employment. Good references given. Address A C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In the boot, shoe or leather trade. Has had considerable experience in the tanning business. Can give security if required. Address W E K, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, by a German. Refer to Henry H. Payson. Address COACHMAN, No. 311 North Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a temperate and industrious bookkeeper and corresponding clerk, of four years' city experience. Will accept any position, so as to make himself useful. Best of references. Address D & H, Room 3 Major Block.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady, respectable young man, in a store, restaurant, or any other respectable employment. Can write a good plain hand, and keep accounts if required. Address JEAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as fireman, or to take charge of a small engine. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving last employment. Address JACQUES, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A shoemaker wants employment. Would not object to going into the country. Address A W, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—For two good boys, to learn trades—one as machinist and machinist, and the other as carpenter. They are first-class boys. Inquire at the St. Cloud Hotel office.

Females.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls, one to do cooking and the other chamberwork. Can furnish good references. Inquire at 126 Erie-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of culture and experience in the care of older pupils desires a position to teach the higher English branches, with the rudiments of Latin, penmanship and drawing. Address PRECEPTRESS, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to do kitchen work. Inquire at 341 Illinois-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a healthy English woman, as wet nurse. Call at 361 Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two good girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other second work, in a private family. Call for 3 days at 1[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young German girl, to do general housework. Please call at 91 South Canal-st. Good recommendations.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, in a private family, one as cook, the other as second girl or as dining-room and chambermaid in a hotel. Please call for three days, at 202 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young American girl, in a private family, to do second work or take care of children. A good home more to be desired than large wages. Good references given. Inquire at 365 Warren-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German girl in an American family. Please call at 51 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady lately from the East, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, to sew in a family. A home for the winter desired. Address A E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady, as housekeeper. None but those who will address need apply. Address or call at 221 East Washington-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell PEOPLE'S BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY, written by PARTON, THE GREATEST LIVING BIOGRAPHER. Exclusive territory, largest commissions; OUTSELLS EVERY OTHER WORK. Send for descriptive circular. Address A. S. HALE & CO., 181 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, also for the Devotional and Practical Family Bible, finely illustrated and very attractive. Send for circulars. Address H. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day—To make and sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only Licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the $1 Pocket Timekeeper, New Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Dr. Foote's Improved Eye Sharpener, Repeating Match, Microscopic Views, and 25 other very salable articles. No agent can fail to make $150 to $200 per month selling our unrivalled and invaluable articles. Call or send for catalogue. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Linington's Needle Packages and Kent's Domestic Solder. Working agents make $50 per week. Sample of needle seal free. C. M. LININGTON, 80 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Z. Eddy's great work, "Immanuel," or Life of Christ. The most rapid-selling work now offered agents. Clergymen, teachers, farmers, and all wanting employment, should secure an agency at once. Large commissions paid. Send $1.75 for sample copy. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 25 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thoroughly reliable guide, written in plain language, with a table of symptoms to facilitate the detection of disease; embracing the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. An octavo volume of over 800 closely-printed pages, containing the matter of a $5 volume. Price, cloth-bound, only $2.50.
Agents are meeting with fine success. One reports 32 orders out of 37 solicited; another 39 out of 40 solicited; another 104 in ten days; another 110 in one week, &c.
The work is one of great PRACTICAL VALUE, is new, and upon a new plan. It is well calculated to save people money and much suffering, hence they buy it readily, even though the times are hard. It is emphatically the book to sell in hard times.
Send for circulars and learn full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—We offer premiums of SEWING MACHINES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., besides a very large profit to agents selling SMITH'S WINDOW CLEANER and MAGIC POLISH. A very useful article and sells the best of anything in the market. Send stamp for full particulars of terms and premiums. E. U. TAYLOR & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week paid to male or female with $5 to $10 capital. Profits 90 cents on the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Smart agents clear $5 per day. Send stamp for papers or 25 cents for double sample. E. W. CHAPPELL, 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and eight other fast-selling articles, paying $5 to $20 per day the year round. We are determined to give agents larger profits than any other concern in America. Send stamp for list, or sample paper and other articles for 50c. SMAY & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, edited by Geo. E. Waring, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park. Nothing like it ever published; 200 engravings. Sells at sight to farmers, mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Active men and women are making money. Send for circulars. C. W. LILLEY, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, salable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits, 300 per cent. Two dozen sent for $3. Will sell for $12 in half a day. Samples securely sealed from observation, by mail, to ladies only, 50c. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6054, Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a cash paying established business of roofing, with a capital from $250 to $500. Call at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 1, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a strictly first-class business in one of the best locations in the city. This is a chance seldom offered. The best of references given and the strictest investigation invited. Those who are not prepared to invest $10,000 cash need not apply. For particulars call on FOSTER & HAYES, Agents, Room 11, 99 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of say $10,000, more or less, to associate in an established stove and hardware business in this city. Address B E, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established, money-making business. An unusual opportunity is offered to a man having $5,000. Address WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $3,000 to $5,000, in a legitimate manufacturing business. None but active business men need address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $2,000, to [illegible] a party in the manufacturing business, in which an independent fortune can be realized in a very short period. Apply to J. S. TAYLOR & SON, 129 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $[illegible] to $[illegible], to establish a branch manufacturing business in Cincinnati or Louisville. Parties must be of good [illegible], stating where can be seen, W K, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established lumber yard in this city. Capital required $[illegible]. A man of experience preferred. Address [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To buy out the interest of one retiring from the business in a country [illegible] from the 1st of May last. Apply at 80 South Clark-st., Room 5, up stairs.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital to take a half interest in an established office doing a good business. Apply at 19 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Punching and shearing machinery, tire upsetters, Doty's clothes washers, universal clothes wringers, cork shelling machines, and [illegible]. Send for circular to [illegible] & CO., Founders and Machinists, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—The steam engine now in use at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

e High-Tariff Men Preparing to Attack the Report of Commissioner Wells.

e Office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Likely to Remain Vacant.

Lively Time Expected in the Senate Over the Air-Line Railroad Bill.

pecial Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

STITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

e decision of the Supreme Court on Legal-Tender act is likely to be d for several weeks. Persons who themselves pretty well acquainted with the vidual views of the Judges express the opin that the constitutionality of the act will be ned, although if it were not for the immedi effect an adverse decision would have upon commercial interests of the country a ma y would probably pronounce against the law.

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

a meeting of the Court for consultation yes y, Justices Miller and Field were appointed vise the present system of conducting the ness of the Court, with a view to securing onable expedition.

COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ring the late recess, parties in New York, were supposed to represent capitalists who to undertake the Commercial Navigation pany under the provisions of the Senate bill, approached by a member of Congress, and ioned concerning the scheme. Some of parties assured him that there never had any one connected with the job except mem of Congress and the lobby, and that no ship men of any standing were connected with venture.

MARYLAND.

overnor Thomas, of the Judiciary Committee, hopes to secure a report to the House that yland, under the laws passed by the last islature, has not a republican form of govern t. He expects that the House will sustain report, with a view of bringing the question in a practical form, when the Maryland mbers elect to the Forty-first Congress shall ent themselves.

ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

e Senate Finance Committee agreed, some since, not to report favorably of any candi for the position of Assistant Secretary of Treasury, and, unless this action is reversed, nomination of Mr. Kilborne, of this District, be either rejected or held under advisement.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

Sherman's bill for a new air-line railroad to York will come up to-morrow, if Senator rill arrives, as he is the recognized champion e Baltimore & Ohio Road, and, in the ab e of Reverdy Johnson, has a double duty to orm. It is held to be a matter of courtesy to press the bill to a vote till he is heard. The tion is strengthened that the bill will pass in Senate.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

e high tariff men in Congress are preparing attack the report of Commissioner Wells. nsylvania members will lead off against it eral of them are already preparing, and if Moorhead Tariff bill comes up this week, ely time may be expected.

METHODIST GATHERINGS.

e Methodists have had great gatherings here y. Bishops Ames and Janes both preached morning, so did many other leading men in denomination. At the meeting to-night, re Chief Justice Chase presides, the speakers Bishop Janes and Congressman Price. Two t meetings are to be held to-morrow.

THE ALTA VELA.

aimants are pressing the House Foreign Af Committee to make a report on their claims, they profess to believe that they can get fa ble action from Congress at the present ses

BUTLER'S FINANCIAL SPEECH.

eneral Butler expects to get the floor of the se to-morrow for the delivery of his much ed-of financial speech, of which advance es have been sent to most of the leading pa in the country.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BUSTEED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The statement that $500,000 stands to the credit of Judge teed in the Bank of Mobile is untrue. Judge teed expresses the conviction that the Com ttee on the Judiciary will dismiss all charges inst him as unfounded and frivolous.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

The petition for the pardon of Dr. Samuel d, addressed to the President and signed by mocratic Senators and Representatives, has n placed in the proper channel for considera

THE CIVIL TENURE BILL.

General Butler is privately canvassing the se to find out how many members will vote repeal the Civil Tenure bill. He was at the k Tuesday and to-day. He finds almost ev man disposed to wait until General Grant de ops his course. The prospect he esteems dis aging, unless he can make repeal a party action by order of caucus. A careful canvass the Senate reveals the present sentiment that body on the question of repeal the Civil Tenure law almost to a dot as ows. However conjectural such work may ap r now, it is beyond dispute that the only accu printed is the one in private circulation to among members of both houses, and accu ly represents how the Senate views the propo to relinquish an equality of power in the ensation of patronage. The list is: For re of the Civil Tenure law—H. B. Anthony, A. Bayard, Charles R. Buckalew, Roscoe kling, Aaron A. Cragin, Garret Davis, James on, J. R. Doolittle, Wm. P. Fessenden, J. S. wler, F. T. Frelinghuysen, J. W. Grimes, John Henderson, Thos. A. Hendricks, Thomas Mc ney, Oliver P. Morton, Daniel P. Norton, David Patterson, Edmund G. Ross, Willard Saulsbu John Sherman, Lyman Trumbull, P. C. Van kle, George Vickers, Henry Wilson, W. P. ite. For repeal, twenty-eight. Against re of Civil-Tenure law—J. G. Abbott, Simon eron, A. G. Cattell, Z. Chandler, Cornelius e, John Conness, H. W. Corbett, Charles D. ake, G. F. Edmunds, O. P. Ferry, James Har Jacob M. Howard, T. O. Howe, John S. L. rris, William P. Kellogg, Alexander McDon Edwin D. Morgan, Lot M. Morrill, Justin S. rrill, James W. Nye, T. W. Osborn, John Pool, ces W. Patterson, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Alex er Ramsey, T. J. Robertson, E. F. Rice, F. A. yer, George Spencer, William M. Stewart, liam Sprague, Chas. Sumner, John M. Thay T. M. Tipton, W. T. Willey, G. H. lliams, Willard Warner, Richard Yates, jamin Wade. Against repeal, thirty-nine. t on the direct question of repeal or repeal the vote to-day, would stand above is a conclusion concurred in by the ding members of the House of Repre tatives. Concerning the Senate, it is a matter h has been easy to ascertain, as since the embling the question of the Civil Tenure has become a constant topic of discussion, ng to the demand of the President elect for repeal during the recess. Mr. Ferry and other ators would vote to amend it in the manner icated in these despatches last week. Some ators go farther, and are willing to give the sident so summary power of total deposition r revenue and cabinet officials. That a modi tion will be agreed upon is not impossible, that the law as a law will not be relinquished the Senate is conceded.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

re Railroads to Washington Needed—Speech of Hon. John Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

e Senate on Friday last took up Mr. Sher 's bill to promote commerce between the es, &c.—the Air-Line Railroad bill—such was at length.

Mr. Sherman said that the committee had not hought it necessary to make a written report in ver of this bill, because a member of the House m Illinois (Mr. Washburne) had already made report upon the subject, discussing fully the questions involved. The bill, he said, pro the charter of three railroads—one from hington to New York, one from Washington Pittsburgh, and one from Washington to Cin ati. The questions to be considered in con tion with this bill were, first, the necessity for new roads; and, second, the extent of the er of Congress over existing railroads, to authorize the construction of new roads. In regard to the first question, it a remarkable fact only access from the north, t or west to the National Capital is by one rail , a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—aryland corporation. No other town in the ntry of the size, or near the size of Washing , was without competing lines, and was all the re remarkable when it was remembered that hington was the capital of the nation of thirty millions of people and the seat of all the at departments of the General Government, gress having exclusive control over the affairs the District, had corresponding duties, one of ch might reasonably be claimed to be to pro e for citizens of the District equal commercial travelling facilities with the people of other places. This duty was not discharged while people of Washington were left dependent upon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A great corporation, having interests opposed [illegible], and being entirely beyond their control, would be natural that dissatisfaction should from the fact that this corporation had a opoly of railroad transit to and from Wash , even if it were content with a fair profit the investment; but such was not the case. careful examination would show that the Wash branch of the road yielded profit grossly of proportion to its cost. That branch was thirty miles long, extending from Washing to the Relay House, and the report for 1868 ed its gross earnings that year to have been [illegible], over $20,000 a mile. During the same the expense of operating was $[illegible], leav a balance of $[illegible] as the profit on thirty es of railroad for a year. He had not seen statement of the cost of constructing the d, but from the comparatively easy grade the absence of engineering difficulties thought it could not have been more than [illegible] per mile, so that the annual profit was [illegible] per cent upon its estimated cost. This [illegible] was divided between the stockholders and State of Maryland, and, in fact, the whole [illegible] and management of the corporation were [illegible], first, to serve the own interests; second, serve the interests of Baltimore; and third, and third, to serve the interest of Maryland. did not blame the corporation for this, but it wed how unsafe and how wrong it was to leave national capital, and the citizens in all parts the country who visit it, at the mercy of such a oration; and all that it was necessary for Con to do to relieve them of the dependence to authorize the building of competing roads will be built. And for his [illegible] reason why such roads should be built, especially from the West, was the inconvenience and [illegible] of directness of the existing road, compel the passenger who wishes to go West from hington to travel first thirty miles eastward Baltimore; or, if he prefers another route, to still farther east and commence an entirely journey when he faces westward. There should be a road from the West direct to Wash , which is the nearest tide-water to Pitts gh, Cincinnati, and the other Western cities. looking at the matter as it is affecting the interests of Washington, and all who had occa to visit it from the Northeast or West, it would be noted that the cost of travel and trans portation upon the Washington branch is much ater than the cost for the same distance on any road, and much greater too, than on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The paid to that road to Maryland [illegible] [illegible] already upon the Washington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

were from England, the charges upon which, for the ocean carriage (3,000 miles), were less than the railroad charges from Baltimore to Washington, (thirty-nine miles). Also another case, in which the freight charges from Chicago to Baltimore was less than that from Baltimore to Washington. The same meeting had also asserted that in many cases freight had been taken from Baltimore through Washington on to places in Virginia at lower rates than those charged for bringing it from Baltimore to Washington. Even out of regard for the local interest of Washington and the District of Columbia, it was clearly the duty of Congress to authorize the building of new roads; but, taking a wider view, it was also clear that if such roads were not built, and the present state of things were allowed to continue, its tendency and result must inevitably be the removal of the national capital. Washington was already far from the centre of the population, and removal had been talked of upon that ground; but its fine situation on the Potomac, its association with the name and memory of Washington, and the fact that costly public buildings had been erected there, were all powerful reasons against such removal, and would probably be conclusive ones, if by the construction of these proposed railroads the city were made more accessible and less expensive to reach or to live in. But besides the danger to the interests of Washington from railroad monopolies, there was a worse danger to apprehend—a combination of them—in proof of which he had read by the Secretary the following circular:

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

"SIR: Two bills, Senate bills Nos. 88 and 89, are now pending before the Senate of the United States, each of which incorporates several companies, and authorizes them to build railroads, seven in all, radiating from Washington and extending over seven or eight different States. These bills confer very great powers and impose few restrictions. For example, one of them authorizes the construction of a road to any point or any railroad in Virginia. It is well understood that this is but an entering wedge to a system of railroad legislation by Congress, intended to extend over every part of the country. Believing that such Congressional legislation will be destructive of existing railroad interests, promote wild and disastrous speculation, and be highly demoralizing in its influence, we call your special and immediate attention to it. Many of the corporations named in these bills, some of them officers of existing railroads, have never been consulted. This has given the impression that influential men and companies favor this legislation, who are in fact strongly opposed to it. Under the impression that no such bill can pass railroad companies generally have not opposed the measure. Prominent Senators, however, say that the danger is great and imminent, and that it calls for immediate and vigorous exertions on the part of existing railroad officers to avert it. Should this matter appear to you as it does to us, we suggest that you use your influence with your friends in Congress—especially in the Senate—to defeat all such measures.

"J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; George W. Cass, President Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; J. N. Mc[illegible], President Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; Isaac Hinckley, President Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad; Charles E. Smith, President Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; Ashbel Welsh, General President of the United Companies of New Jersey; A. L. Dennis, President New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company."

Commenting upon this circular, Mr. Sherman said the signers of it were among the ablest railroad men in the country, but he warned them that this effort of theirs was ill-advised, and if persisted in would inevitably result in combinations, both in the States and in Congress which would override all attempts to prevent free competition among the railroads. Experience had shown, not only that such competition was beneficial to the public, developing territorial resources and decreasing the cost of living, but also that it was not injurious to the railroads; even if it were injurious to them that would be no reason why it should not exist. A man who sets up a cotton mill or a blacksmith shop in town does so, knowing that as soon as there arises a demand for other similar mills and shops, they will be built, and he does not object to it, and no more reasonably can a railroad company object to competition, there being no better reason for limiting by law the number of steamboats or cotton mills. In illustration of the good effects of competition, he referred to the railroad policy of Ohio, allowing the construction of railroads under a general law, which had resulted in an extraordinarily rapid development of her resources.

Mr. Sherman then discussed the question of the right of Congress to pass the bill under consideration, claiming that Congress had such right under the power to regulate commerce between the States, and he denied the right of Maryland, New Jersey or any other state to set up and maintain a railroad monopoly, to the inconvenience and injury of the citizens of other states of the United States. Finally he claimed this right from Congress upon the broad ground of its necessity, internal commerce being as essential to national existence as armies or navies, or even more essential, and being as important an object of government as the preservation of life or property. To show that this was the view of the framers of the constitution, he cited from the debates in the convention which preceded its formation, and he cited also the statement of Hamilton, in No. 11 of the *Federalist*, that the importance of the Union in a commercial light was a matter about which there was room to entertain a difference of opinion.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next, which was done.

EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

First Meeting of the Peace Conference at Paris.

The Eastern Question.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

The conference for the settlement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey met in this city yesterday. Their first session was a long one, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and terminating at 11 o'clock at night. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a conciliatory disposition and a peaceful result to the deliberations of the conference is looked forward to with confidence. The next session will take place on Tuesday, January 12.

France.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

The *Official Journal* says the Embassadors of China, now in this city, are receiving every honor and attention, and declares that Mr. Burlingame's position is entirely satisfactory to the Emperor. The Embassadors will have a formal audience with the Emperor at an early day.

MILWAUKEE.

Fire—A Youthful Physician Guilty of Malpractice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out last night in Starr's job printing office, but was extinguished after damaging the stock and building to the amount of $5,000.

Dr. Fishblat, a gay and festive son of Æsculapius, eloped with a very susceptible but respectable young lady on Tuesday, leaving a young wife to mourn his loss. The young lady writes from Indiana that she is waiting for him to get a divorce.

CUBA.

The Insurrection—Proclamation by the Provisional President—Latest Operations of the Insurgents—Another Proclamation by the New Governor General—Spirit of the Cuban Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, via LAKE CITY, Jan. 9.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 1st inst. are received. General Cespedes, Provisional President of the Republican Government, and Senor Arquerera were with the insurgents, near that city, and have proclaimed the emancipation of slaves. They condemn General Marmol's course in destroying the aqueduct, and complained that the people of the western department had not heeded the call of the revolution, and that the Junta at Havana was furnishing no money.

It is reported that Colonel Benegasi has failed to occupy Holguin, and that he has been compelled to return wounded to Gibara.

News from Nuevitas is to the 5th. No accounts are given of Valmaseda's operations. General Quesada is said to have landed from Nassau with eighty men and 3,000 rifles.

Puerto Principe was still surrounded by small bands of insurgents. In the city prostration and gloom prevail. The shops are closed and many arrests have taken place.

On the 19th ultimo a fight occurred at Casaalidad Yeguas, between 700 insurgents and 500 Spanish troops. The troops were defeated with heavy loss.

A lot of soldiers reached Puerto Principe on the 20th ult., wounded. They have been carelessly treated and many have died.

The proclamation of General Quesada has been received.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—A proclamation by the Captain General, abolishing court martials in trial of civil cases, was to-day promulgated.

Reports are fully confirmed that the revolutionists have decreed the abolition of slavery within their lines. The Spaniards here consider it a desperate measure, and an indication of the growing weakness of the rebellion. Commanders of some flying columns of Spanish troops report that the revolution is gradually decreasing, but well-informed Cubans assert to the contrary, and report that the revolutionary forces are constantly receiving accessions from within and without the Island. The proclamation of liberty of the press has gone into full effect. The leaders of the Cuban party declare that they have the greatest confidence in General Dulce as an honorable gentleman, but they say they cannot place any reliance on the compromise measures which he introduces, for another revolution may take place at any moment in Spain, which might change the whole aspect of affairs, and annul perhaps all acts of the Captain General, that the recent Liberal proclamations will cause a material change in the insurrectionary districts as soon as they become known there.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The *Diario*, the organ of the slave traders, and defender of the corrupt bureaucracy up to the present date, has published nothing of the new order of things, and sensible and moderate Spaniards are disgusted with its conduct. The *Prensa*, an ultra Spanish paper, and the reputed organ of the Jesuits, continues to publish bombastic articles full of threats against the revolutionists. This journal is considered an open enemy by the Cuban party and is regarded as such. Several new liberal journals have made their appearance.

At the Lacon Theatre, last night, the revolutionary hymn of Spain was sung amid indescribable enthusiasm. Two battalions have left for Nuevitas.

Memphis Items.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—The grand jury to-day found a true bill against [illegible] for murder in the first degree, for killing Edwin Whitfield. Yesterday [illegible] was removed from the station house to the jail, and a heavy guard placed around it last night. But for this, [illegible] he would have been lynched.

The Court of County Commissioners yesterday subscribed $200,000 aid to the construction of the Mississippi River Railroad, known as [illegible]. Active measures are being taken by the friends of the road to secure its completion with good prospects of success.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—The funeral of [illegible] Edwin Whitfield, this afternoon, was one of the largest ever witnessed.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Holderock, the magistrate who was arrested in the Eastern Townships charged with conspiracy to release Bogart, who was arrested under the extradition act, has been liberated on bail. A large portion of the money stolen by Bogart has been recovered.

At a meeting of the merchants respecting the so-called silver nuisance, Mr. Weir's plan to export two millions of silver was unanimously adopted.

Patrick Doody, lately confined in the jail of Ottawa, on suspicion of Fenianism, died yesterday.

Further Stories of Outrages by the Arkansas Militia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The *Appeal's* [illegible] (Ark.) correspondence, of the 4th, says: On [illegible] night last, twenty militia, [illegible] command, entered the town and [illegible] the stores. A lot of [illegible], the amount in the aggregate to over $[illegible], the same night they robbed the [illegible] [illegible] and Warren, in Bradley County [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]